Programming for the Web A Brief History

I build information systems to support online Sensemaking

Explore and learn from data to make informed decisions

Picking restaurants on Yelp

Literature reviews

Planning a trip

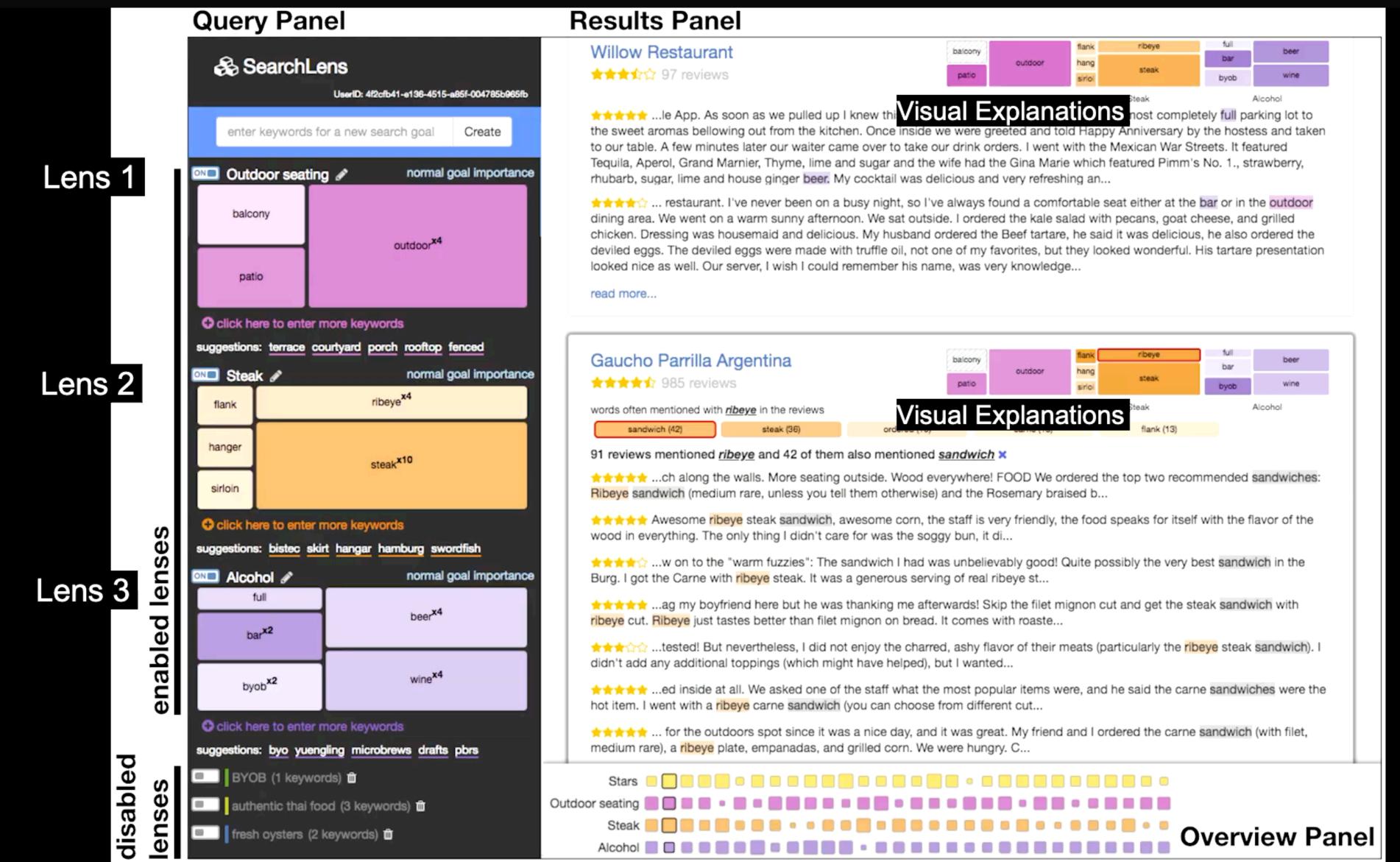
Explore and learn from data to make informed decisions

Researching policies as a voter

Making an important purchase

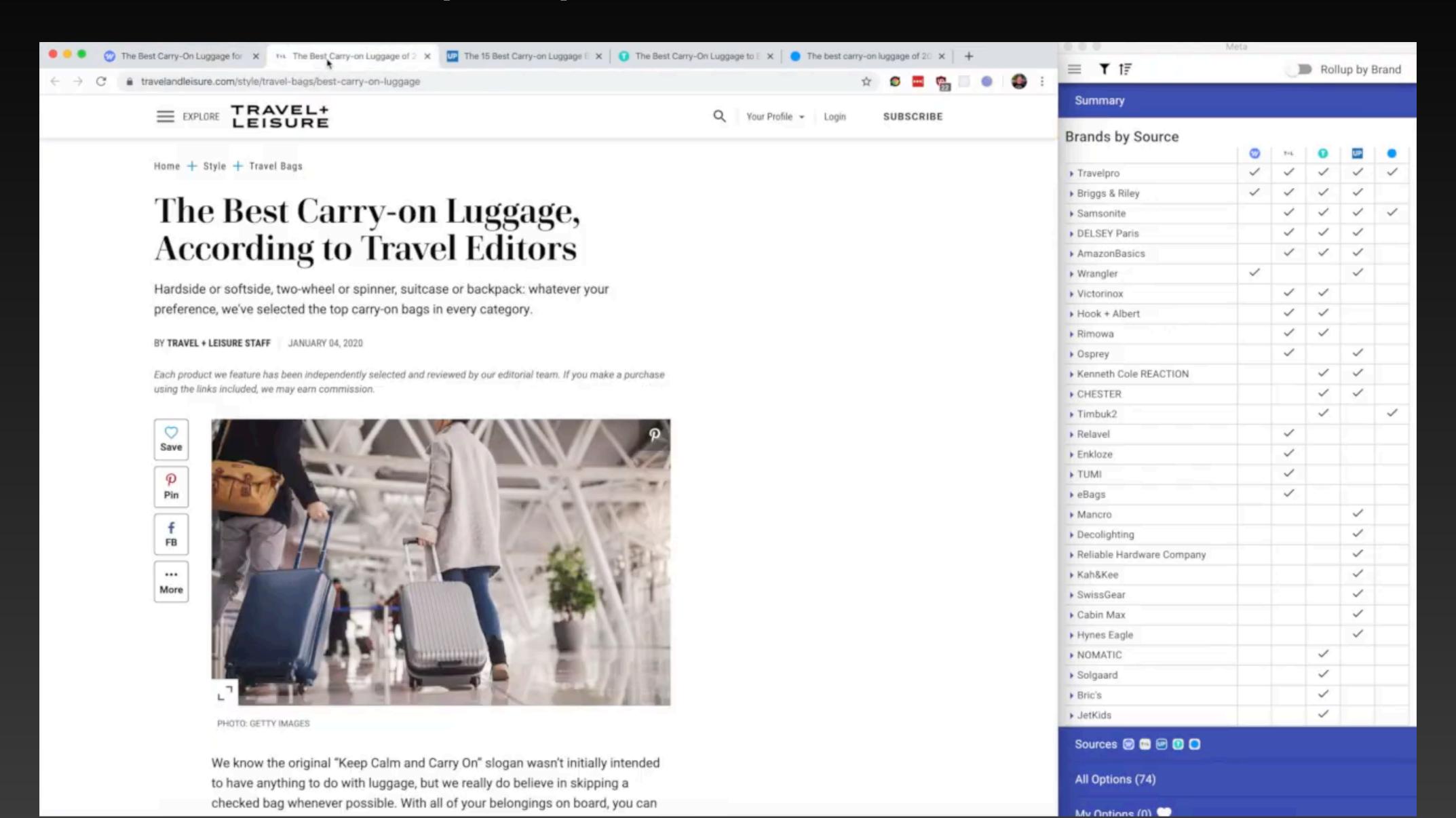
SearchLens

Expressing and Visualizing User Interests



Meta

Compare products across sources



Programming of the Web A Brief History

Agenda

What are the major paradigm shifts?

What pushed the community towards these paradigm shifts?

Upcoming trends...

(Modern Web development and the React Framework)

Paradigm Shifts

- Static Webpages -> Dynamic Webpages
- Dynamic HTML and Ajax (so called "Web 2.0")
- Imperative -> Declarative

"The dream behind the Web is of a common information space in which we communicate by sharing information."

Its universality is essential:

A hypertext link can point to anything"

Static Webpages

http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~bam/uicourse/830spring20/schedule.htm



www.cs.cmu.edu

~bam/uicourse/830spring20/schedule.htm schedule.htm















Advanced User Interface Software

05-830 Spring 2020

Course Description

This course will cover the research and implementation of user interface software. The students will get a comprehensive understanding of all the approaches that have been investigated by researchers and commercial systems for user interface software. This will be of value to people planning to be user interface researchers or implementers, or people interested in learning how to provide user interface frameworks for others.

Time and Place: 1:30PM - 2:50PM in GHC 4301

Brad A. Myers bam@cs.cmu.edu Instructor:

Office: NSH 3517

Instructor: <u>Brad A. Myers</u> <u>bam@cs.cmu.edu</u>

Static Webpages

www.cs.cmu.edu/~bam/index.htm



~bam/uicourse/index.htm index.htm www.cs.cmu.edu





School of Computer Science

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA 15213-3891 scs@cs.cmu.edu. (412)268-8525 . (412)268-5576 (fax)

This is the main entrance to the School of Computer Science for people coming in from outside the School. If you're looking for information more relevant to SCS residents, try the SCS Insider's Page.

Departments and Institutes

Computer Science, Robotics, Human-Computer Interaction, Language Technologies, ...

Education

B.S. in C.S., Masters, Doctoral, Distance Education, Courses & Seminars

<u>People</u>

Search, Browse, Who's Who, Faculty Lists

Research

Publications

Technical reports, Videotape Collections, Theses, Digital Library, CMU Libraries, ...

Information Please

About SCS, SCS Career Center, Directions

News and Events

Alumni news, SCS Today, Calendar, News Releases, ...

See the <u>SCS Insider's Page</u> for info relevant to SCS residents.

The <u>School of Computer Science</u> is part of <u>Carnegie Mellon University</u>.

This page maintained by <u>webmaster@cs.cmu.edu</u>.



Note: This game, unlike <u>other games</u> in the Addventure series, is *not expandable*. You will receive an error message when you get to a room that was never writtten.

Addventure Classic was first set running on 1 June 1994 and ran until 19 Mar 1995. Over 10,000 rooms were created, with a total of 30,000 possible at the time it was terminated.

We are pleased to bring it to you for your reading... er... pleasure. At this time, the game will terminate rather ungracefully when you enter an uncreated room, and we hope to remedy this in the future. Let us know if you find any problems that seem abnormal.

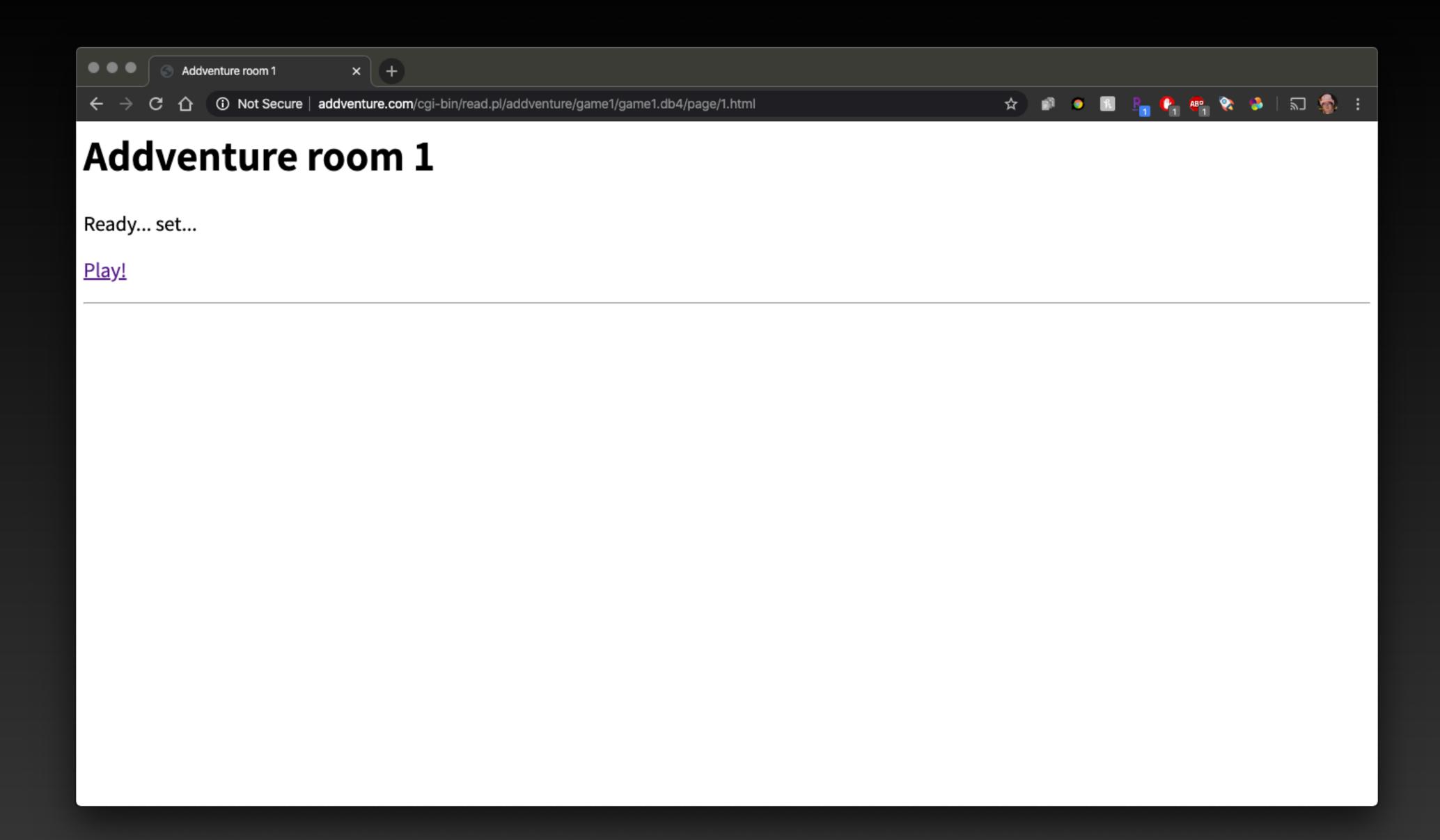
Read the story.

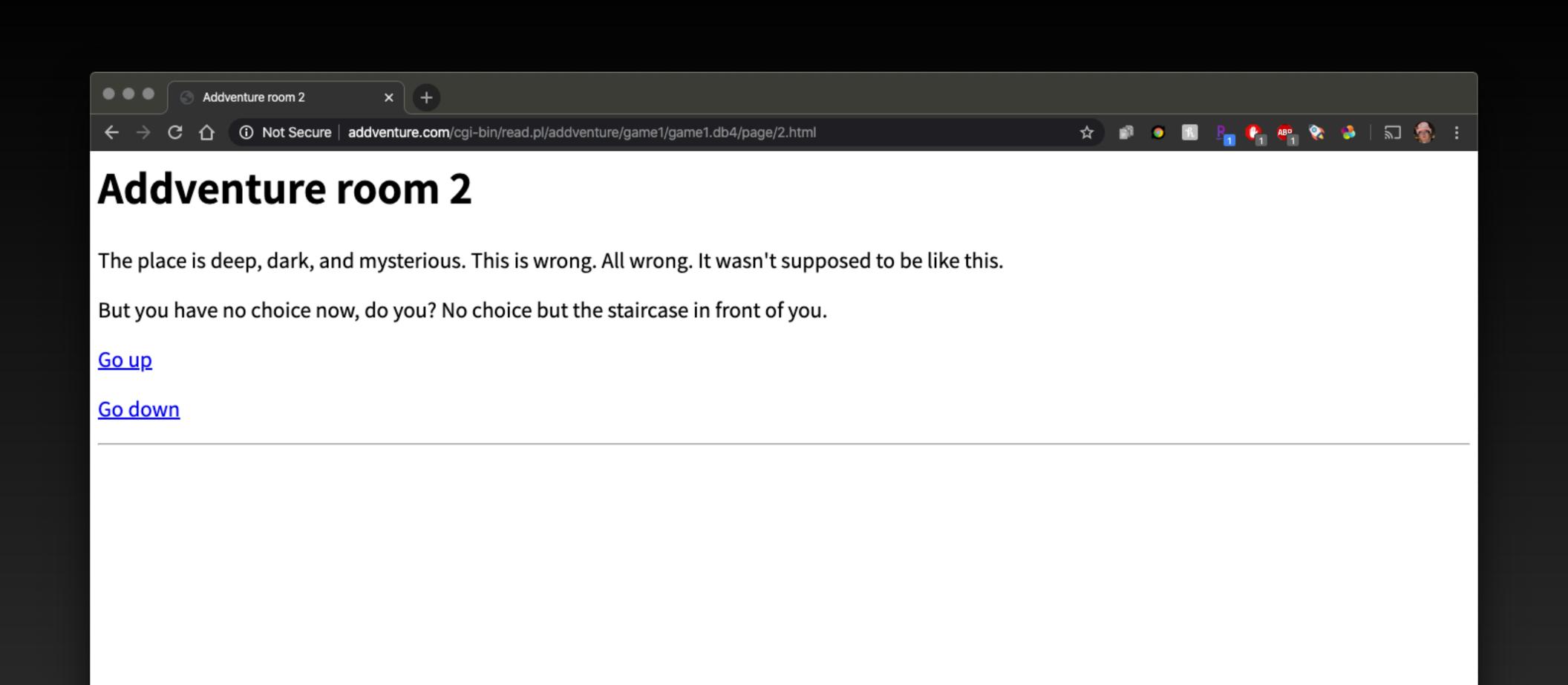
Plese send us your comments about this game, especially if you find any problems.

Whats new with this story or page. (Last updated 27 Aug 1996)

Go to the Addventure home page.

Game 1 - Addventure Classic





Paradigm Shifts

- Static Webpages -> Dynamic Webpages
- Dynamic HTML and Ajax (so called "Web 2.0")
- Imperative -> Declarative

Dynamic Webpages

http://www.cs.cmu.edu/program.cgi



program.cgi



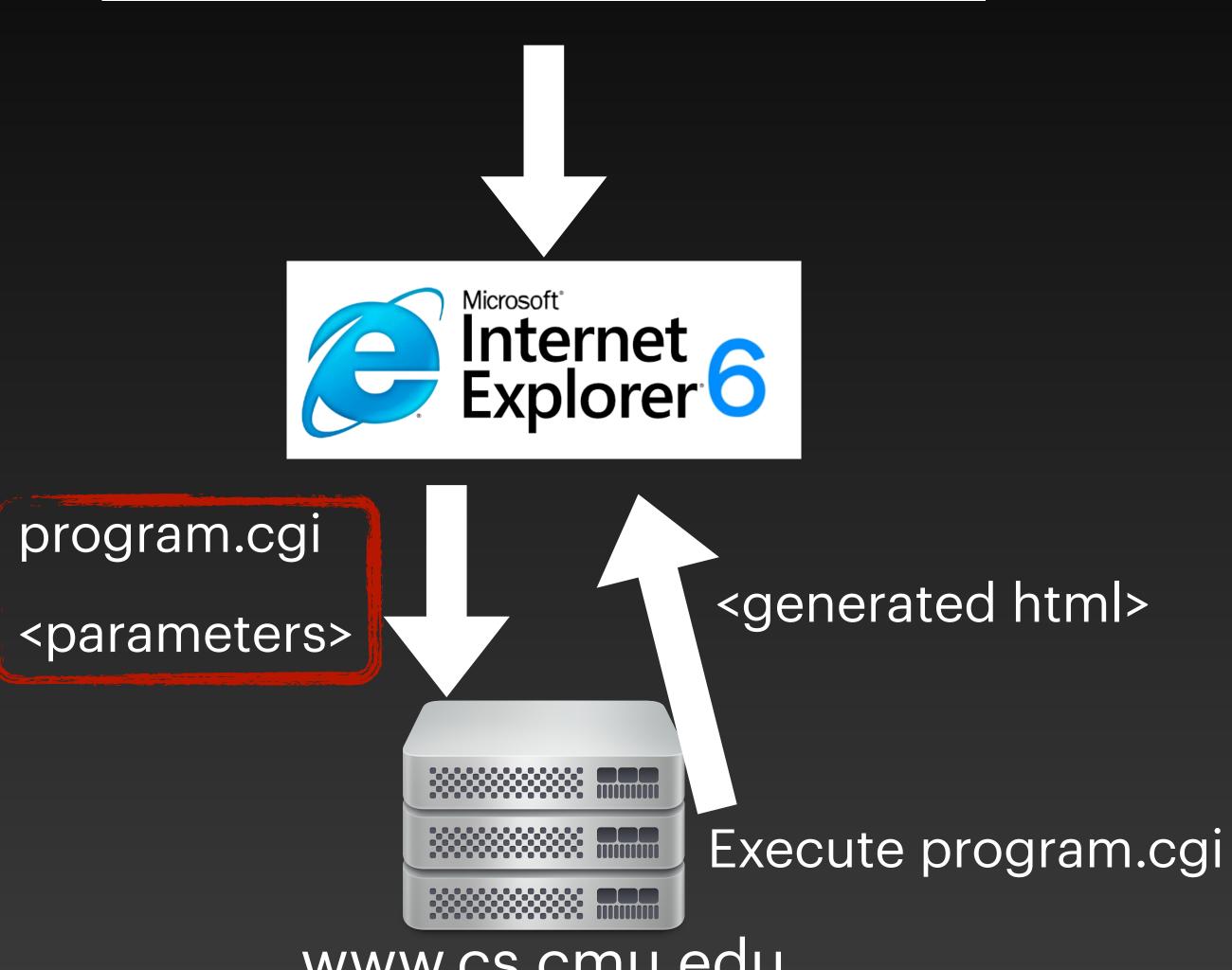
www.cs.cmu.edu

```
<form action="http://cs.cmu.edu/action_page.cgi">
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit"></form>
```

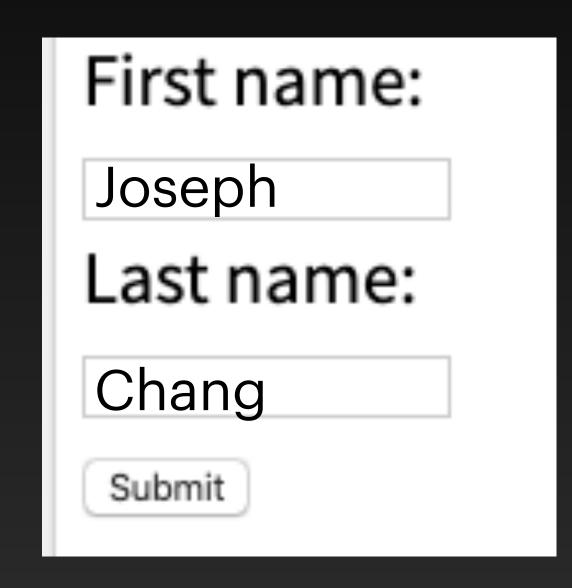
First name:	
Last name:	
Submit	

Dynamic Webpages

http://www.cs.cmu.edu/program.cgi



www.cs.cmu.edu





Perl

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use CGI qw(:standard);

my $name= param('firstname');
print header;
print html(
   body(
    p("Hello, $name!"),
   ),
);
```

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>User Greeting</h1>
</php

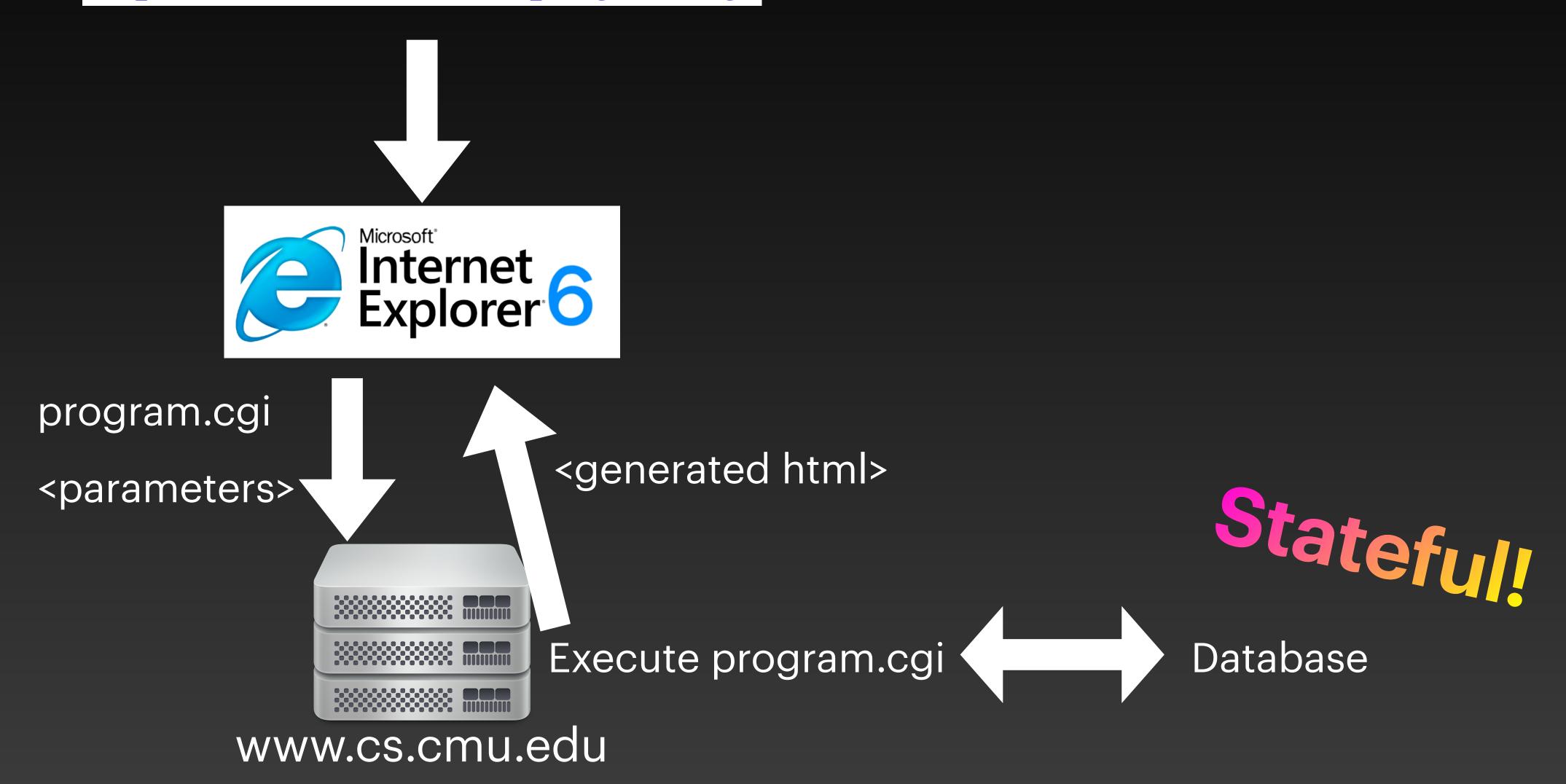
// This will print whatever the user entered into the form.html page.
$name = filter_input(INPUT_GET, 'firstname',
FILTER_SANITIZE_STRING);
echo "Hello, ". $name ."!";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

PHP

```
<html>
            <body>
            <h1>User Greeting</h1>
            <?php
            // This will print whatever the user entered into the form.html page.
<?php
            $name = filter_input(INPUT_GET, 'firstname',
            FILTER_SANITIZE_STRING);
            echo "Hello, ". $name ."!";
?>
            </body>
            </html>
```

Dynamic Webpages

http://www.cs.cmu.edu/program.cgi



Welcome to my web site. You are visitor number





Paradigm Shifts

- Static Webpages -> Dynamic Webpages
- Dynamic HTML and Ajax
- Imperative -> Declarative

Every User Interaction

First name:

Last name:



Full page load

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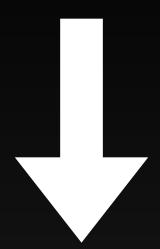
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Computer Science, Robotics, Human-Computer Interaction, Langua

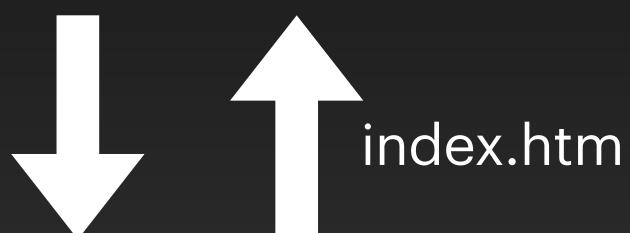
Education

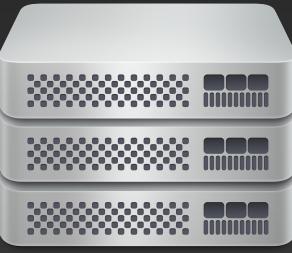
B.S. in C.S., Masters, Doctoral, Distance Education, Courses & Sen





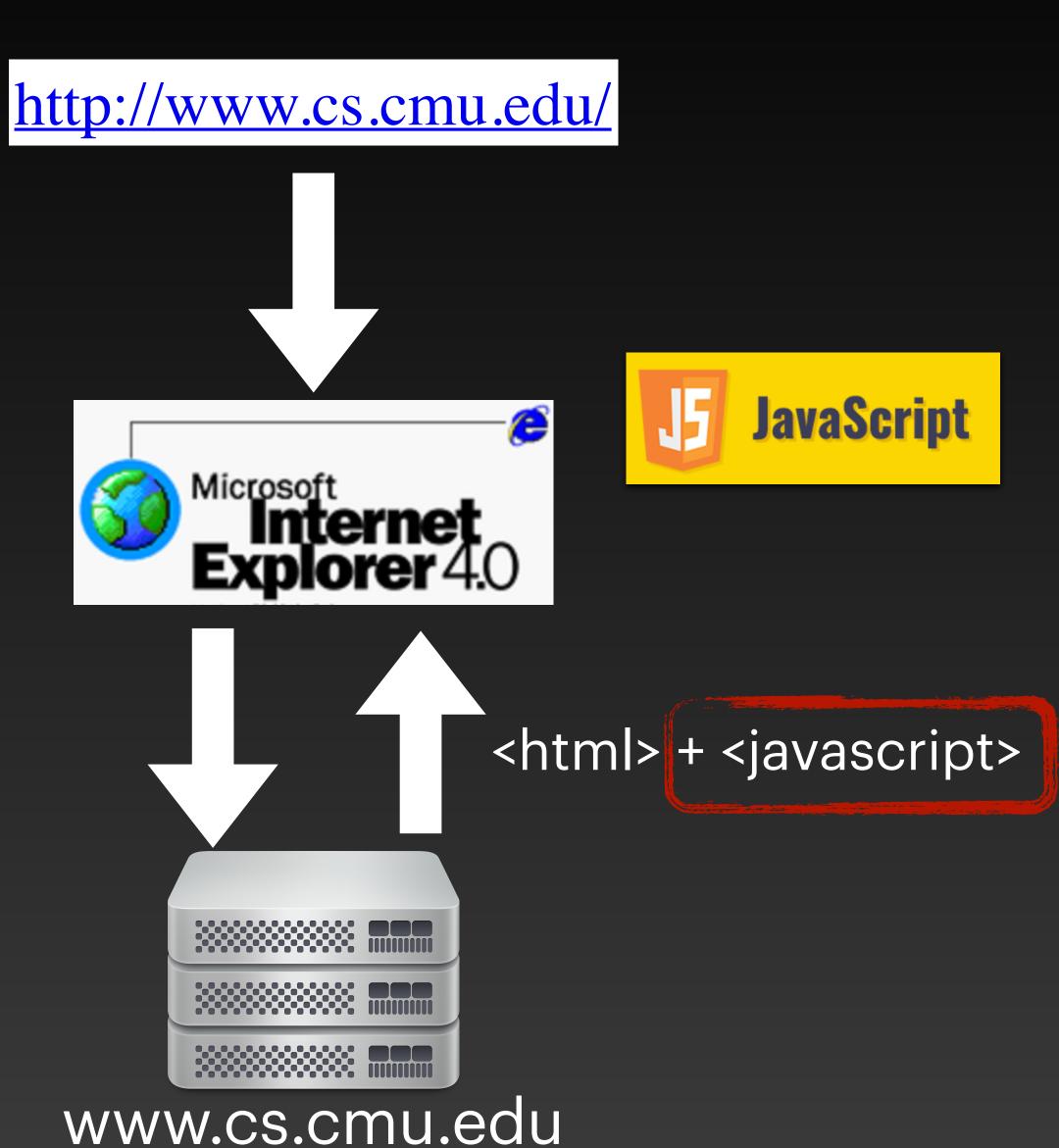
~bam/index.htm



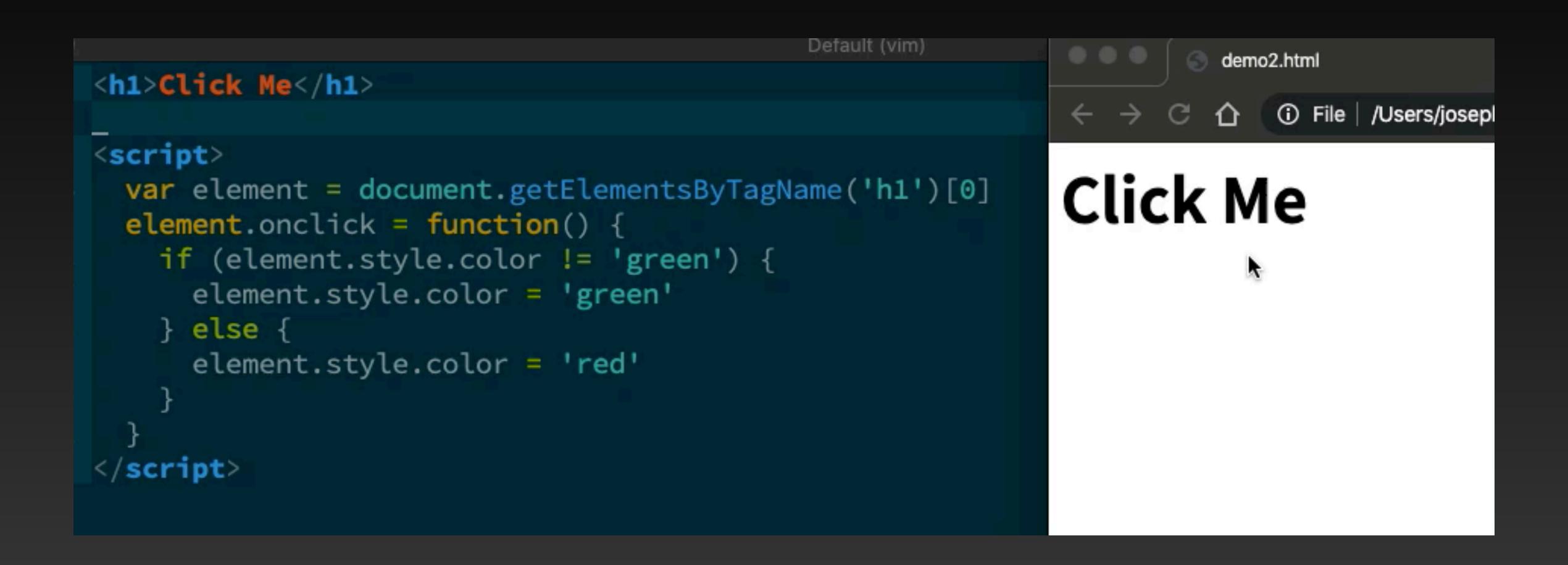


www.cs.cmu.edu

Dynamic HTML / "dHTML" (1997-)



Dynamic HTML (1997-)



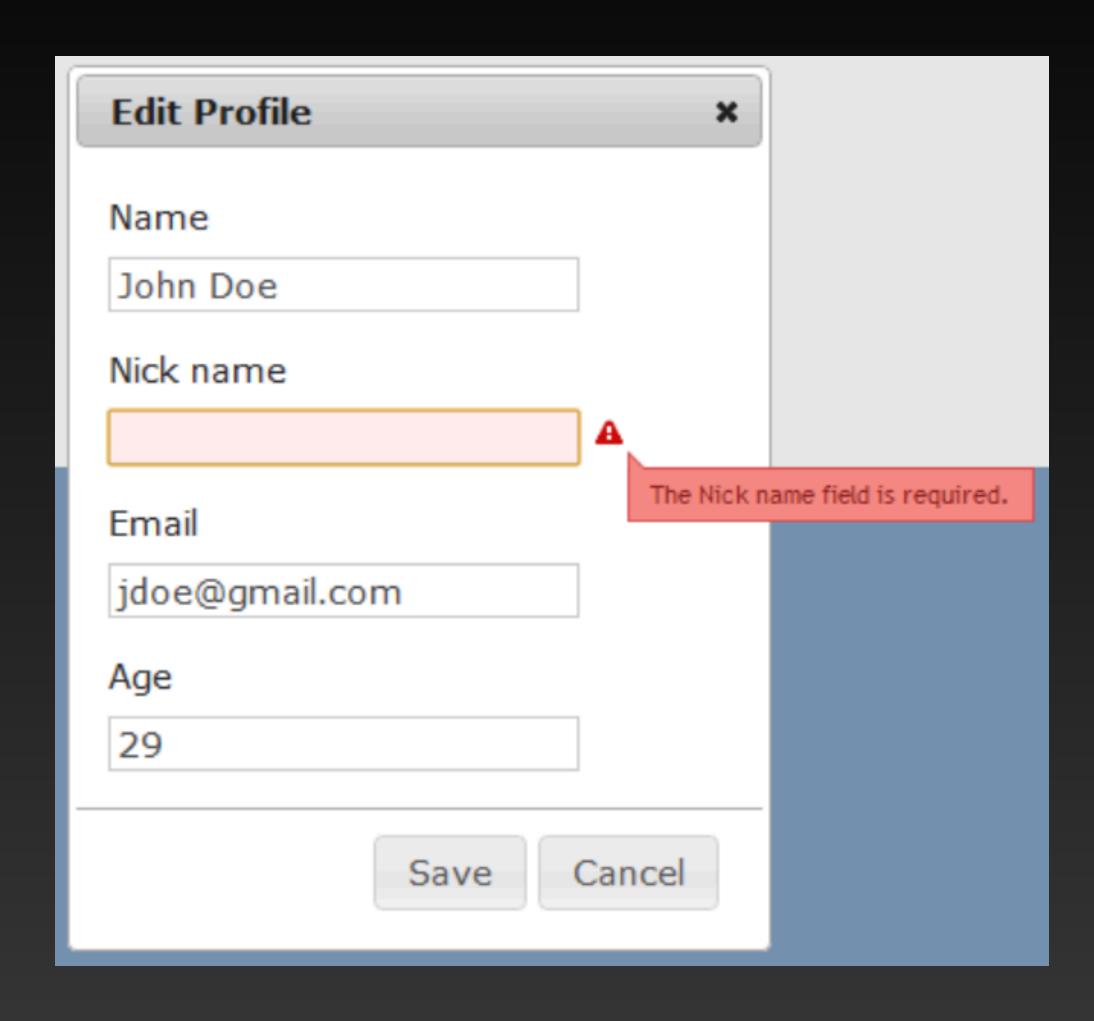
Dynamic HTML (1997-)

```
Default (vim)
                                                                Click Me
<h1>Click Me</h1>
<div>container</div>
<script>
                                                                container
 var element = document.getElementsByTagName('h1')[0]
 var container = document.getElementsByTagName('div')[0]
 element.onclick = function() {
   var newNode = document.createElement("div")
   newNode.textContent = 'New Element!'
    container.appendChild(newNode)
</script>
```

Selecting and Manipulating HTML Elements

```
<h1>Click Me</h1>
<script>
  var element = document.getElementsByTagName('h1')[0]
  element.onclick = function() {
    if (element.style.color != 'green') {
      element.style.color = 'green'
    } else {
      element.style.color = 'red'
```

Client-side Form Validation



Dynamic Webpages - JS Games



```
<!doctype html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
frameset.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
> <head>...</head>
▼<frameset rows="1,*" border="0" framespacing="0">
 ▶<frame name="bgmusic" src="html/playmusic.php?file=lemmings.mid" frameborder="0" scrolling="no" noresize=
  "noresize" marginwidth="0" marginheight="0">...</frame>
  v<frame name="main" src="html/preload.php" frameborder="0" scrolling="yes" noresize="noresize" marginwidth="0"</pre>
  marginheight="0">
   ▼#document
       <!-- DHTML Lemmings(TM) - GNU Copyright (c) 2004 by crisp / freesoftware[at]xs4all.nl -->
       <!doctype html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
       strict.dtd">
     ~html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
       <head>...
       ▼<body onload="preload_images()" marginwidth="0" marginheight="0" style="margin-bottom: 47px;">
         ><center>...</center>
         ▼<div id="content" style="overflow: hidden">
           ▶ <div id="loading" style="visibility: hidden;">...</div>
            <div id="progressbar" style="width: 560px; visibility: hidden;">&nbsp;</div>
           ▼<div id="playground" style="width: 1030px; left: -281px; visibility: visible;">
              <img id="target" src="https://www.elizium.nu/scripts/lemmings/img/target.gif" alt style="top:</pre>
              132px; left: 586px; visibility: hidden;">
              <img class="element" src="https://www.elizium.nu/scripts/lemmings/levels/fields/fun1.gif" style=</pre>
              "height: 320px; width: 1030px; top: 0px; left: 0px; z-index: 0;">
              <img class="element" src="https://www.elizium.nu/scripts/lemmings/levels/ani/exit1.gif" style=</pre>
              "height: 48px; width: 66px; top: 216px; left: 696px; z-index: 6;">
              <img class="element" src="https://www.elizium.nu/scripts/lemmings/levels/doors/door1.gif" style=</pre>
              "height: 50px; width: 82px; top: 72px; left: 396px; z-index: 6;">
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 118px; left: 374px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_r.gif"); background-position: 0px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 112px; left: 298px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
               lemming_walk_l.gif"); background-position: -128px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 116px; left: 386px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_l.gif"); background-position: 0px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 118px; left: 474px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_l.gif"); background-position: -128px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 126px; left: 564px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_l.gif"); background-position: -224px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 116px; left: 636px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_r.gif"); background-position: -96px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 128px; left: 542px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_r.gif"); background-position: -128px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 112px; left: 450px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_r.gif"); background-position: -192px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 116px; left: 360px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_r.gif"); background-position: -32px center;"></div>
              <div class="lemming" style="top: 110px; left: 316px; background-image: url("../img/</pre>
              lemming_walk_l.gif"); background-position: -96px center;"></div>
             </div>
           ▶ <div id="scrollbar" style="visibility: visible;">...</div>
         ><div id="controls" style="visibility: visible;">...</div>
         ▶ <div id="statusbar" style="visibility: visible;">...</div>
```

dHTML (1997-)

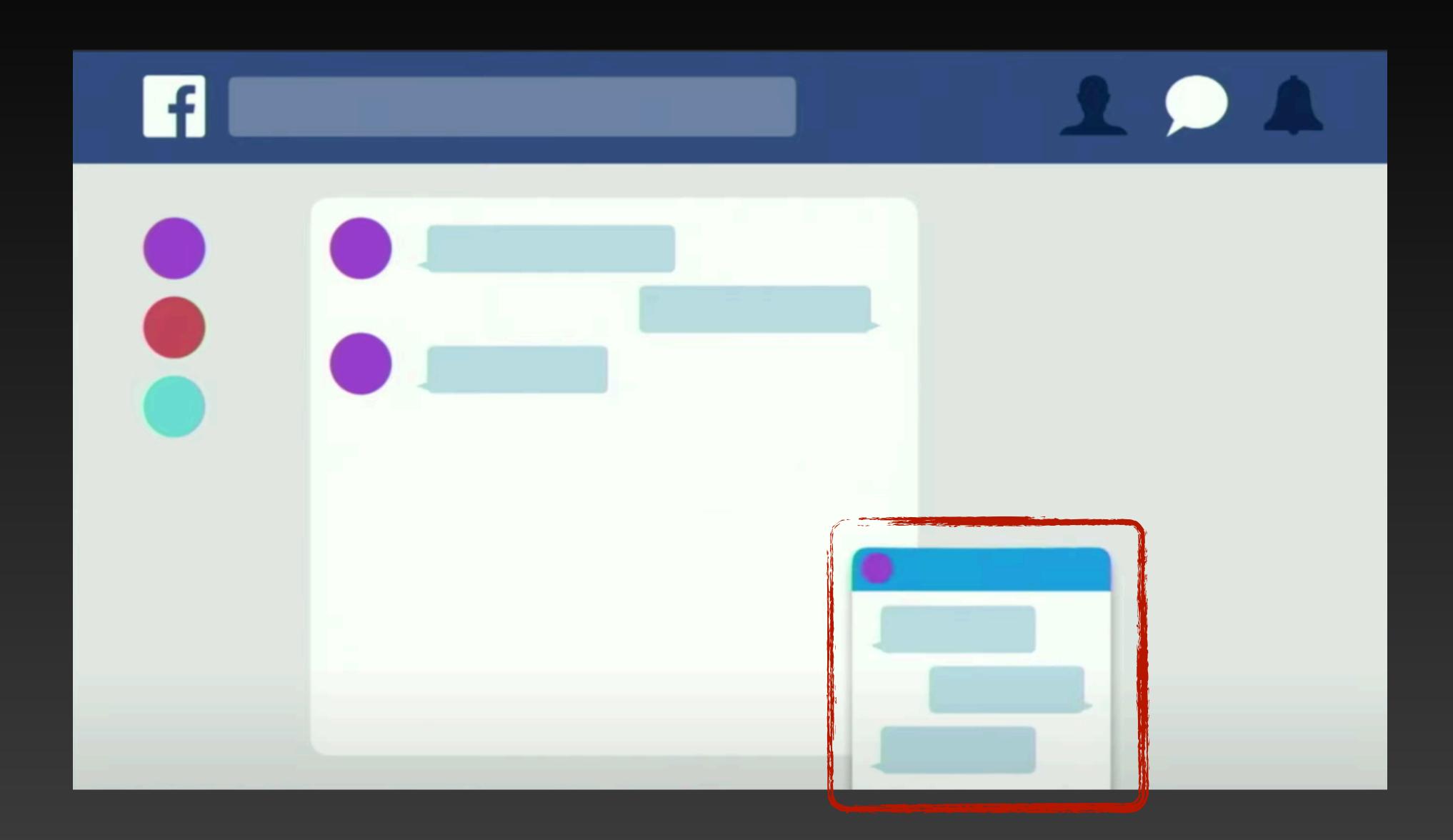
http://www.cs.cmu.edu/







Embedded Online Chat

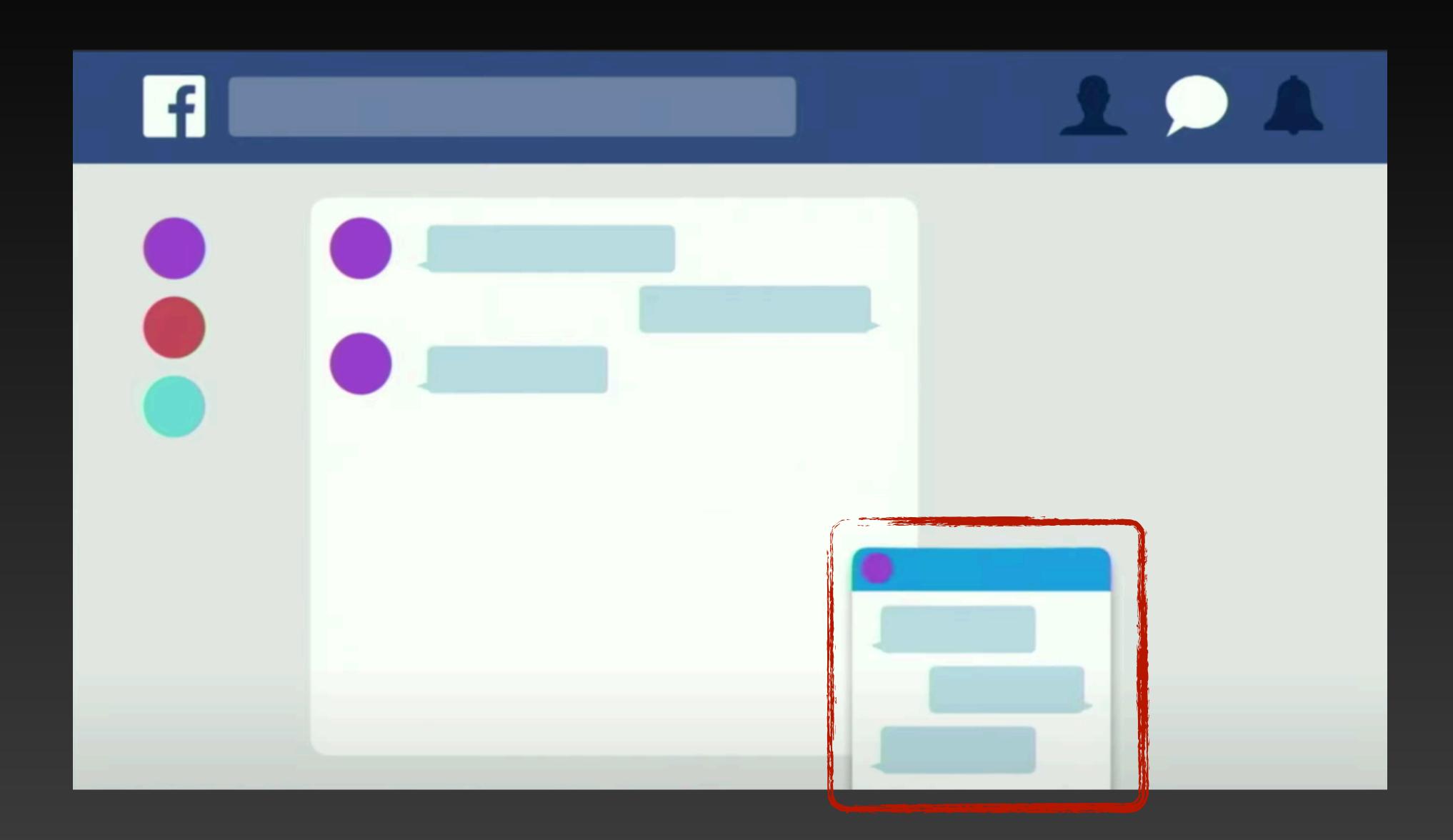


Ajax (1999-)

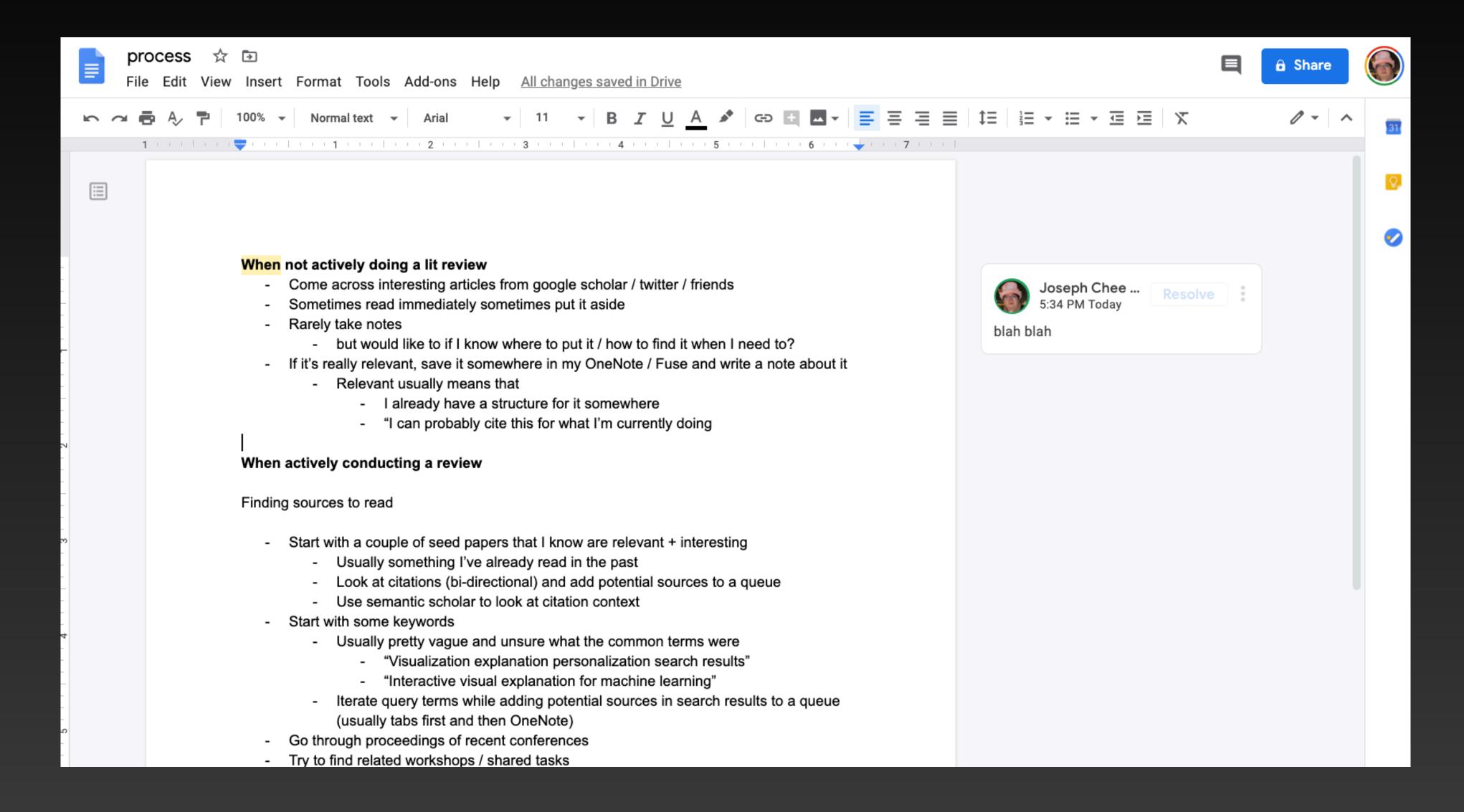
www.cs.cmu.edu

http://www.cs.cmu.edu/ **JavaScript** Internet Explorer 4.0 additional requests without page load

Embedded Online Chat



Shared Documents



Web Pages -> Web Applications

Backend -> Frontend



- Cross-browser compatibility
- Made it easier to <u>select and manipulate</u> elements in the DOM tree

- Impact:
 - Developers started building complex and reusable components

Selecting Elements with jQuery

jQuery("#container > .button")

```
var container =
    document.getElementById("container")
var buttons = []
for (var child in container.children) {
  if (child.className == "button") {
   buttons.push(child)
```

Selecting Elements with jQuery

jQuery("#container.button")

DOM tree traversal

jQuery Plugins

Reusable components with both program logic and DOM structures



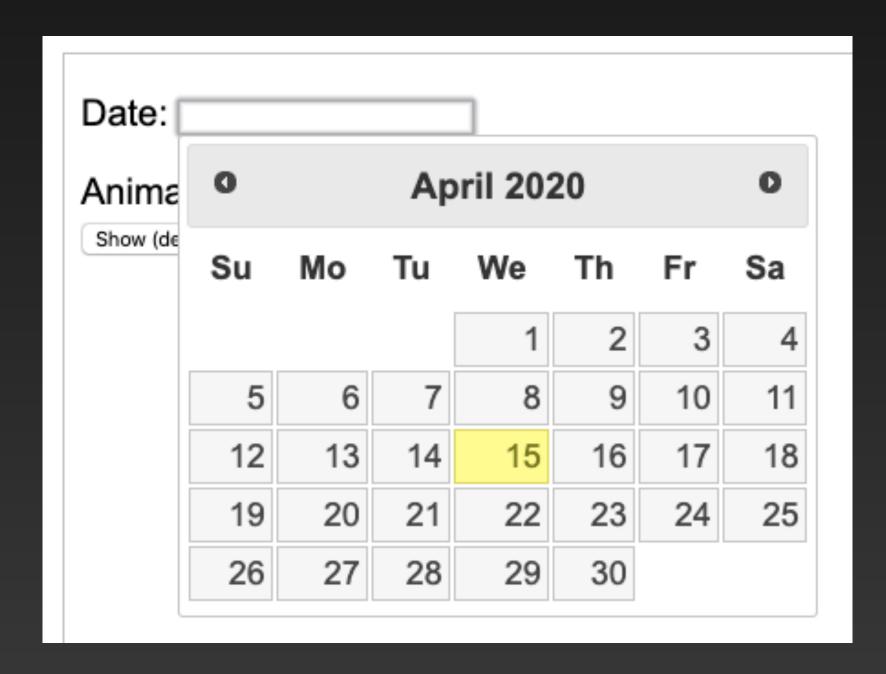
jQuery("#picker").datepicker()

jQuery Plugins

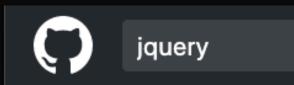
Reusable components with both program logic and DOM structures

<input id="picker" value="...">

jQuery("#picker").datepicker()

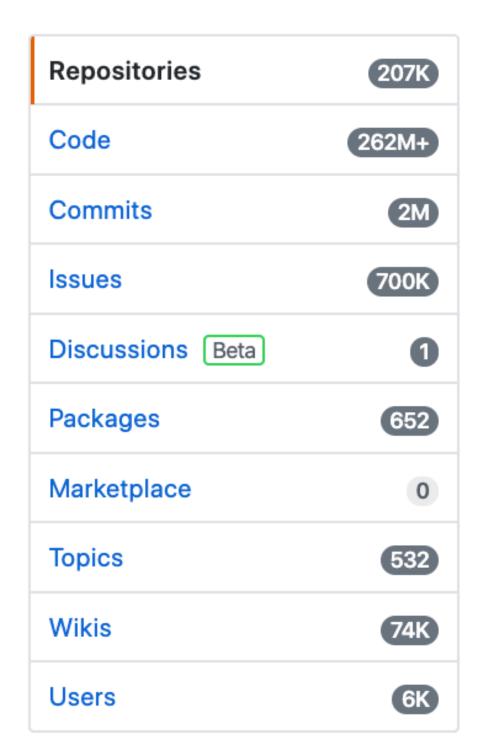


jQuery Plugins



Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore









207,937 repository results

Sort: Best match ▼

loopj/jquery-tokeninput Archived

Tokeninput is a jQuery plugin which allows your users to select multiple items from a predefined list, using autocomp...

kamens/jQuery-menu-aim

jQuery plugin to fire events when user's cursor aims at particular dropdown menu items. For making responsive mega dr...

★ 7.7k JavaScript Updated on Nov 1, 2018

jquerytools/jquerytools

The missing UI library for the Web

jQuery Pitfalls

 DOM tree with thousands+ of nested elements can be tedious to maintain and manipulation programmatically

- Manually maintaining and syncing two sets of states
 - DOM element attributes
 - Javascript variables

Fetched new data

New Flemenx

JavaScript

Infinite Loops

DOM Tree

Update variable

User Interaction

Fetched new data

New Flement

JavaScript

Out of Sync

DOM Tree

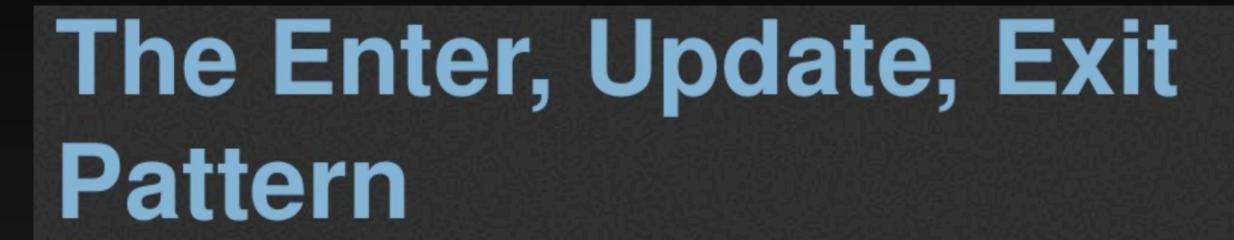
Update variable

User Interaction

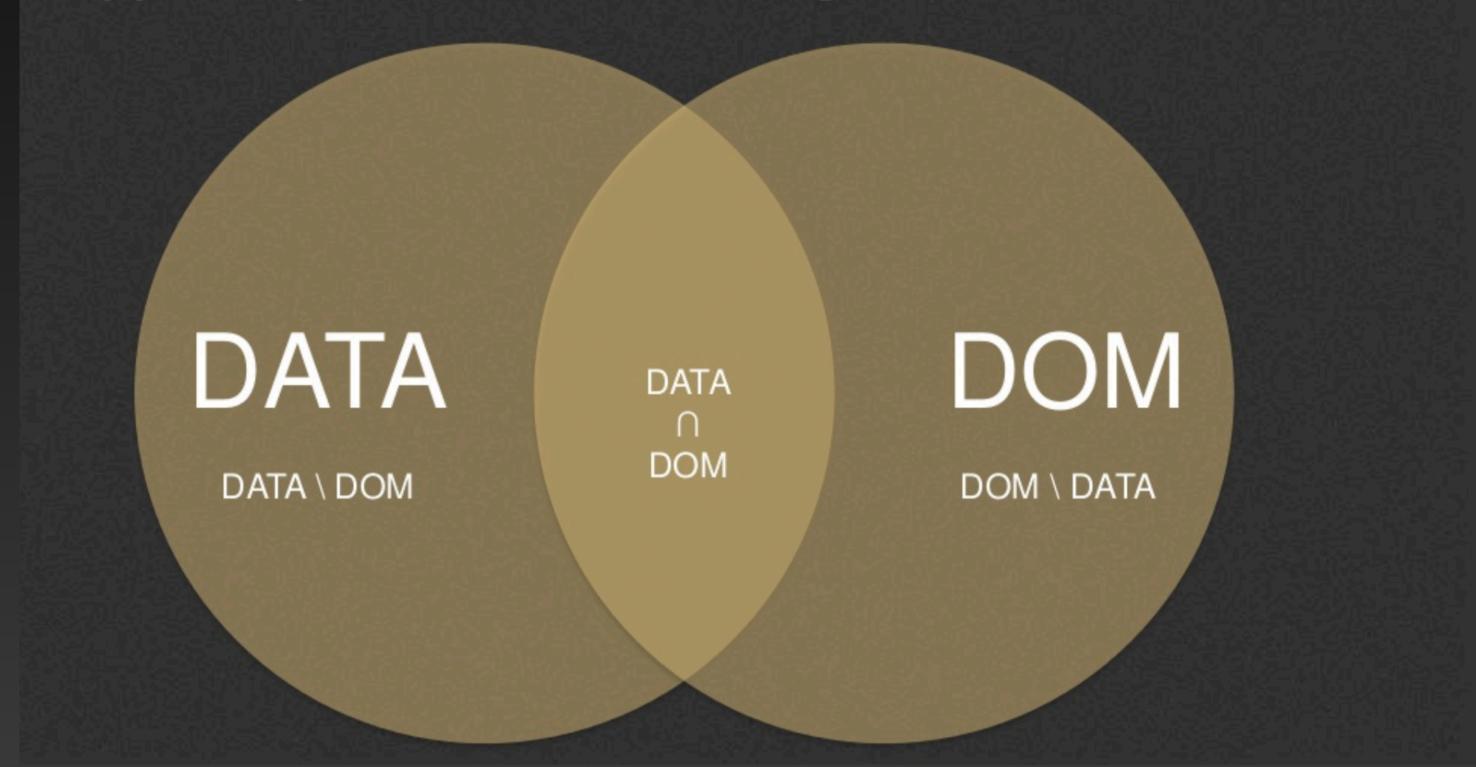
Paradigm Shifts

- Static Webpages -> Dynamic Webpages
- Dynamic HTML and Ajax (so called "Web 2.0")
- Imperative -> Declarative

D3 (2011) - Data-driven Documents



Typical pattern for binding data to the DOM



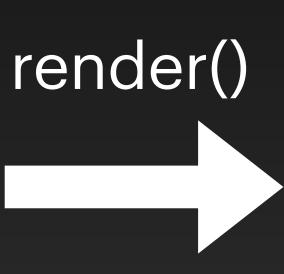


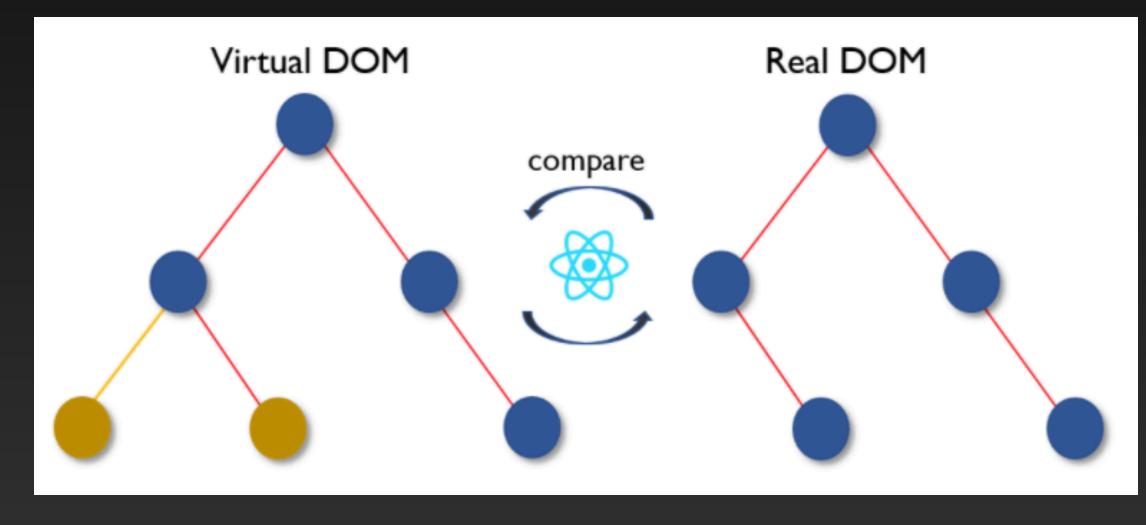
- Declarative
 - No DOM manipulation
- Component-based
 - Reuse and encapsulation
 - Compose different components
 - One-way Data Flow

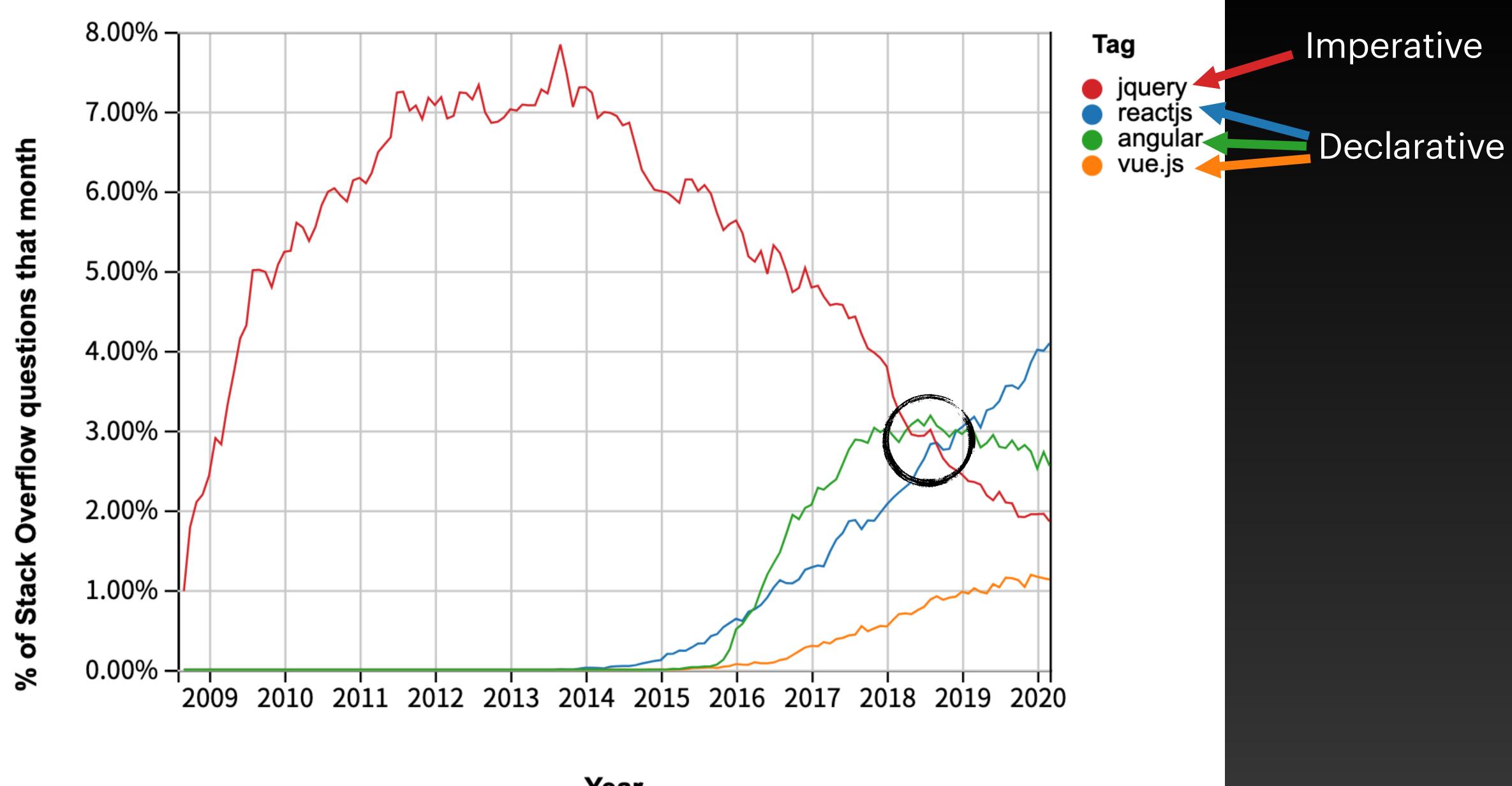
```
.JSX
class HelloMessage extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        Hello {this.props.name}
      </div>
ReactDOM.render(
  <HelloMessage name="Taylor" />,
 document.getElementById('hello-example')
);
```



React Rendering to Virtual DOM







Year

Paradigm Shifts

- 1990s Static Webpages -> Dynamic Webpages
- 2000s Dynamic HTML and Ajax (so called "Web 2.0")
- 2015~ Imperative -> Declarative

PHP

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>User Greeting</h1>
<?php
// This will print whatever the user entered in
$name = filter_input(INPUT_GET, 'firstname',
FILTER_SANITIZE_STRING);
echo "Hello, ". $name ."!";
</body>
</html>
```

React

```
class HelloMessage extends React.Component {
  render()
    return
      <div>
        Hello {this.props.name}
      </div>
ReactDOM.render(
  <HelloMessage name="Taylor" />,
  document.getElementById('hello-example')
);
```

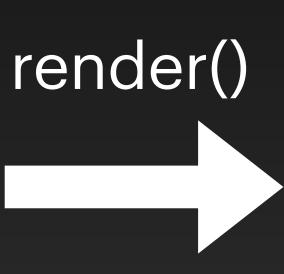
Embed code in HTML in the backend Embed HTML in code in the frontend

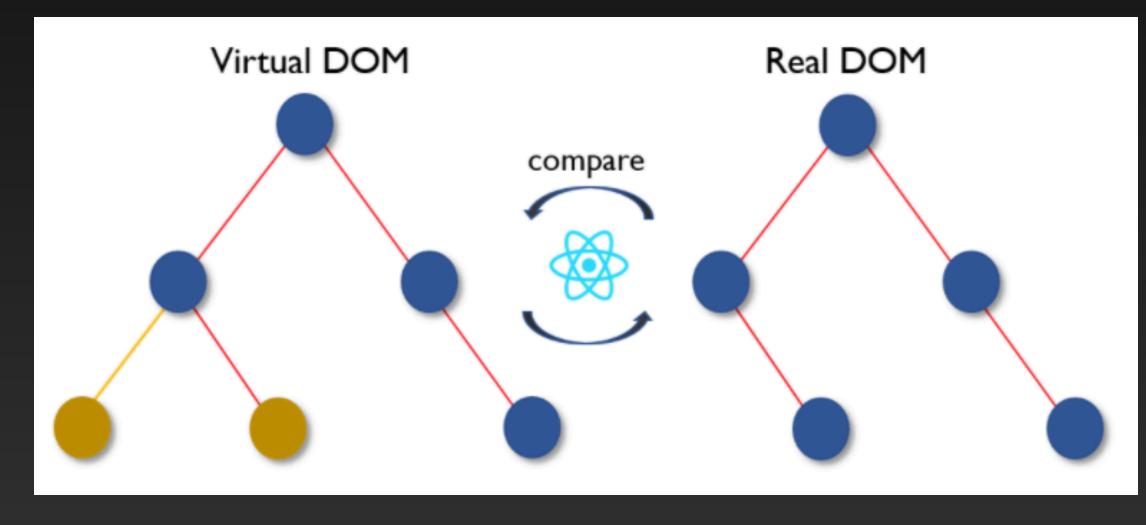
Paradigm Shifts

- Increase in computation power
 - Backend: C++ -> PHP -> Python/Ruby/NodeJS
 - Frontend: Imperative -> Declarative



React Rendering to Virtual DOM





Paradigm Shifts

- Increase in computation power
 - Backend: C++ -> PHP -> Python/Ruby/NodeJS
 - Frontend: Imperative -> Declarative

- Browsers became more standard compliant
 - ...and W3C are pushing out new standard specifications faster
 - Lowered effort for maintaining large frameworks

jQuery Browser Compatibility

```
<script language = "javascript" type = "text/javascript">
 <!--
 //Browser Support Code
 function ajaxFunction() {
  var ajaxRequest; // The variable that makes Ajax possible!
  try {
    // Opera 8.0+, Firefox, Safari
    ajaxRequest = new XMLHttpRequest();
   } catch (e) {
    // Internet Explorer Browsers
    try {
     ajaxRequest = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
    } catch (e) {
     try {
       ajaxRequest = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
     } catch (e) {
       // Something went wrong
       alert("Your browser broke!");
       return false;
```

jQuery.ajax(...)

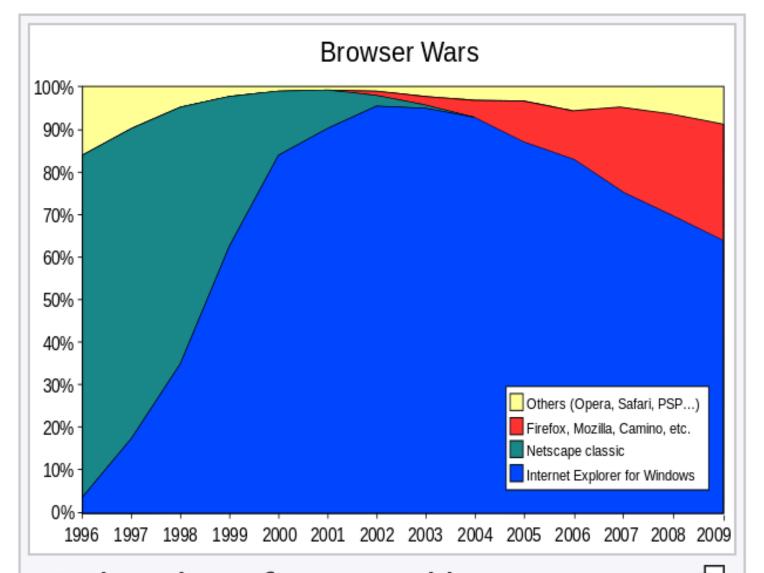
W Browser wars - Wikipedia



First Browser War (1995–2001) [edit]

By mid-1995 the World Wide Web had received a great deal of attention in popular culture and the mass media. Netscape Navigator was the most widely used web browser and Microsoft had licensed Mosaic to create Internet Explorer 1.0,^{[7][8]} which it had released as part of the Microsoft Windows 95 Plus! pack in August.^[9]

Internet Explorer 2.0 was released as a free download three months later.
Unlike Netscape Navigator, it was available to all Windows users free of



Market share for several browsers between 1995 and 2010. Firefox was originally named "Phoenix", a name which implied that it would rise like a phoenix after Netscape Navigator was killed off by Microsoft.

charge, this also applying to commercial companies.^[10] Other companies later followed suit and released their browsers free of charge.^[11] Both Netscape Navigator and competitor products like InternetWorks, Quarterdeck Browser, InterAp, and WinTapestry were bundled with other applications to full Internet

Paradigm Shifts

- Increase in computation power
 - Backend: C++ -> PHP -> Python/Ruby/NodeJS
 - Frontend: Imperative -> Declarative
- Browsers became more standard compliant
 - ...and W3C are pushing out new standard specifications faster
 - Lowered effort for maintaining large frameworks
- New standards and APIs
- New software engineering tools
 - Transpiling Javascript, Static type-checking, package management, ...

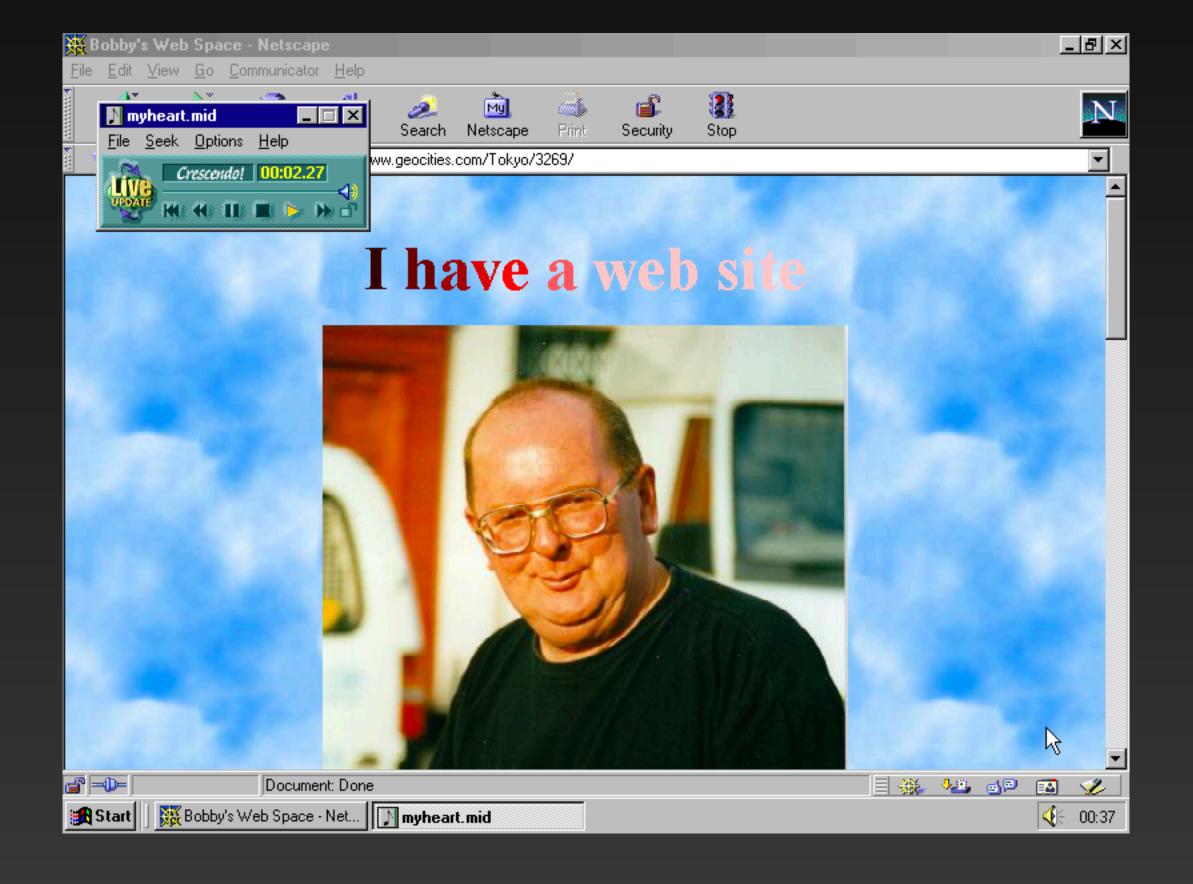
Going Forward

- React Native
 - Declarative framework for rendering native UI element on mobile

- Progressive Web App
 - Bring more native app characteristics to Web Apps

Modern Web Apps

Development & Toolkits



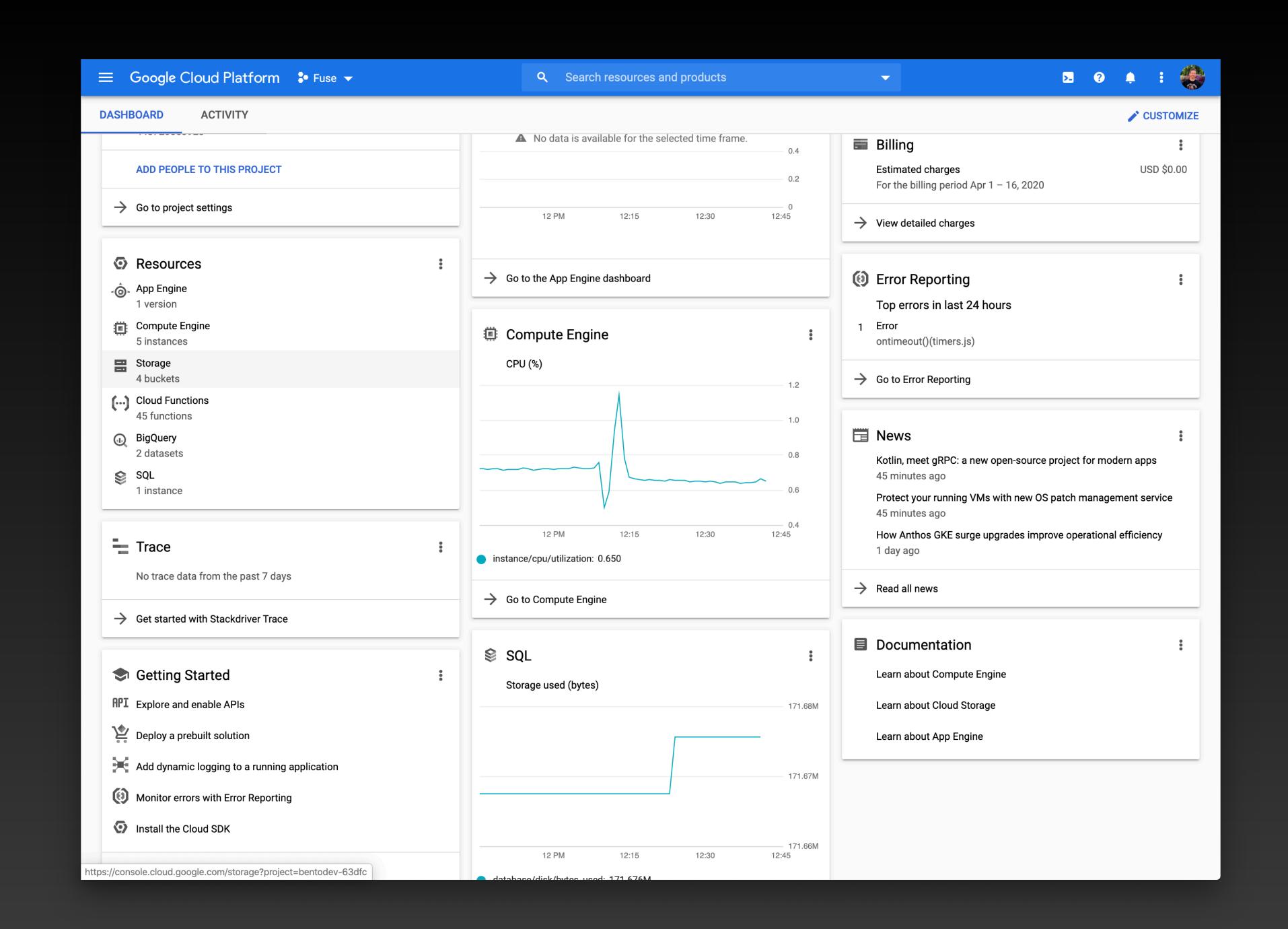


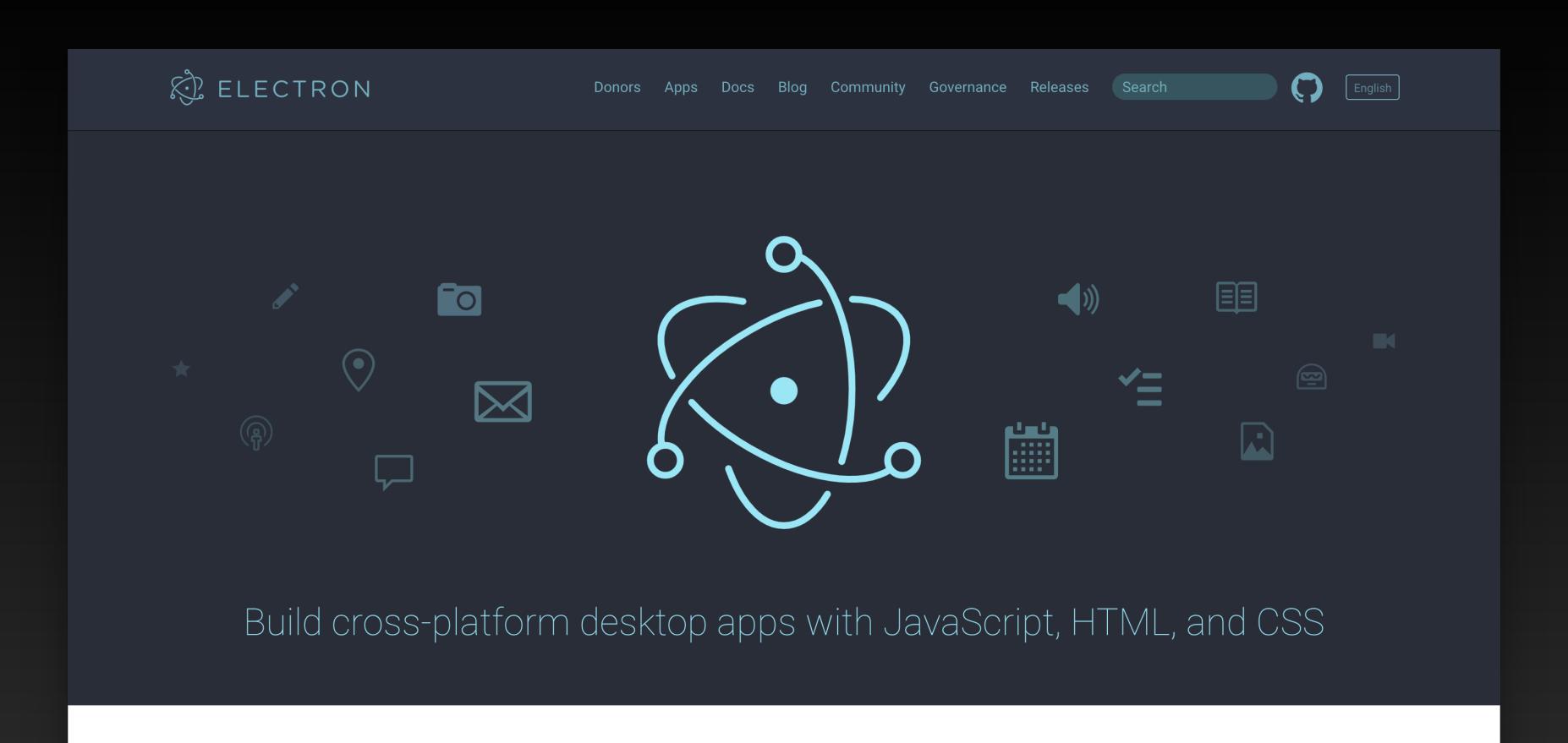
Chronos the Cat's Anime Addventure Episodes and Stories

My Storylines | Other Episodes

An "addventure" is a "user extensible" story. Like a Round Robin, different authors can take turns writing a story - however, unlike Round Robins, addventures branch, allowing different authors (or the same author if so inclined) to take the story in different directions. Anime Addventure is devoted to Anime fan fiction addventures (and crossovers including anime characters).

A list of most of the episodes I've written can be found here.





Releases

- \$ npm i -D electron@latest
- # Electron 8.2.2
- # Node 12.13.0
- # Chromium 80.0.3987.163

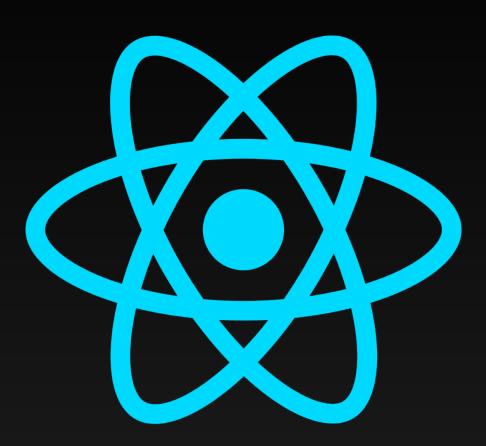
- \$ npm i -D electron@beta
- # Electron 9.0.0-beta.16
- # Node 12.14.1
- # Chromium 83.0.4102.3

- \$ npm i -D electron-nightly
- # Electron 10.0.0-nightly.20200415
- # Node 12.16.2 # Chromium 84.0.4115.0

It's against than you think















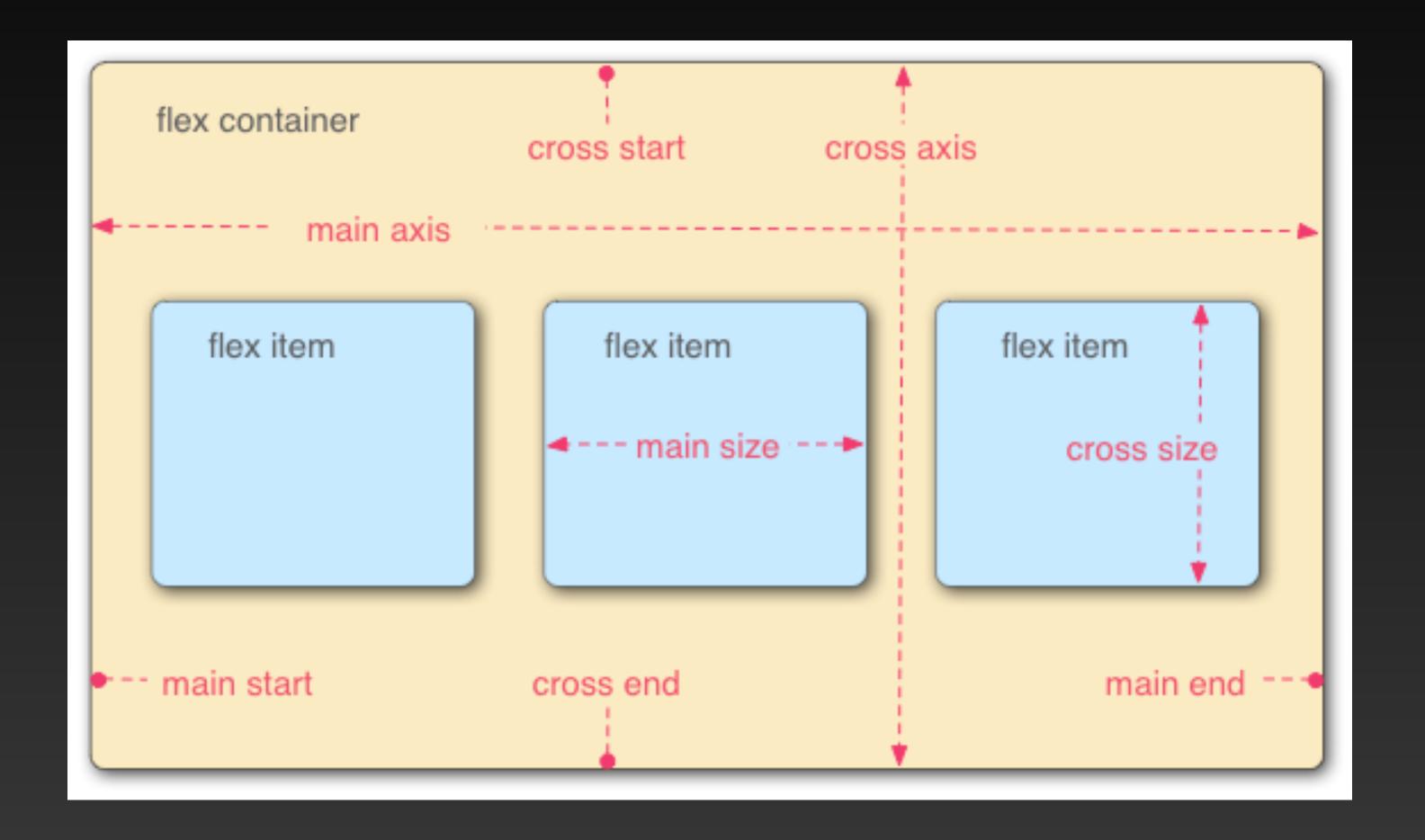


CSS3

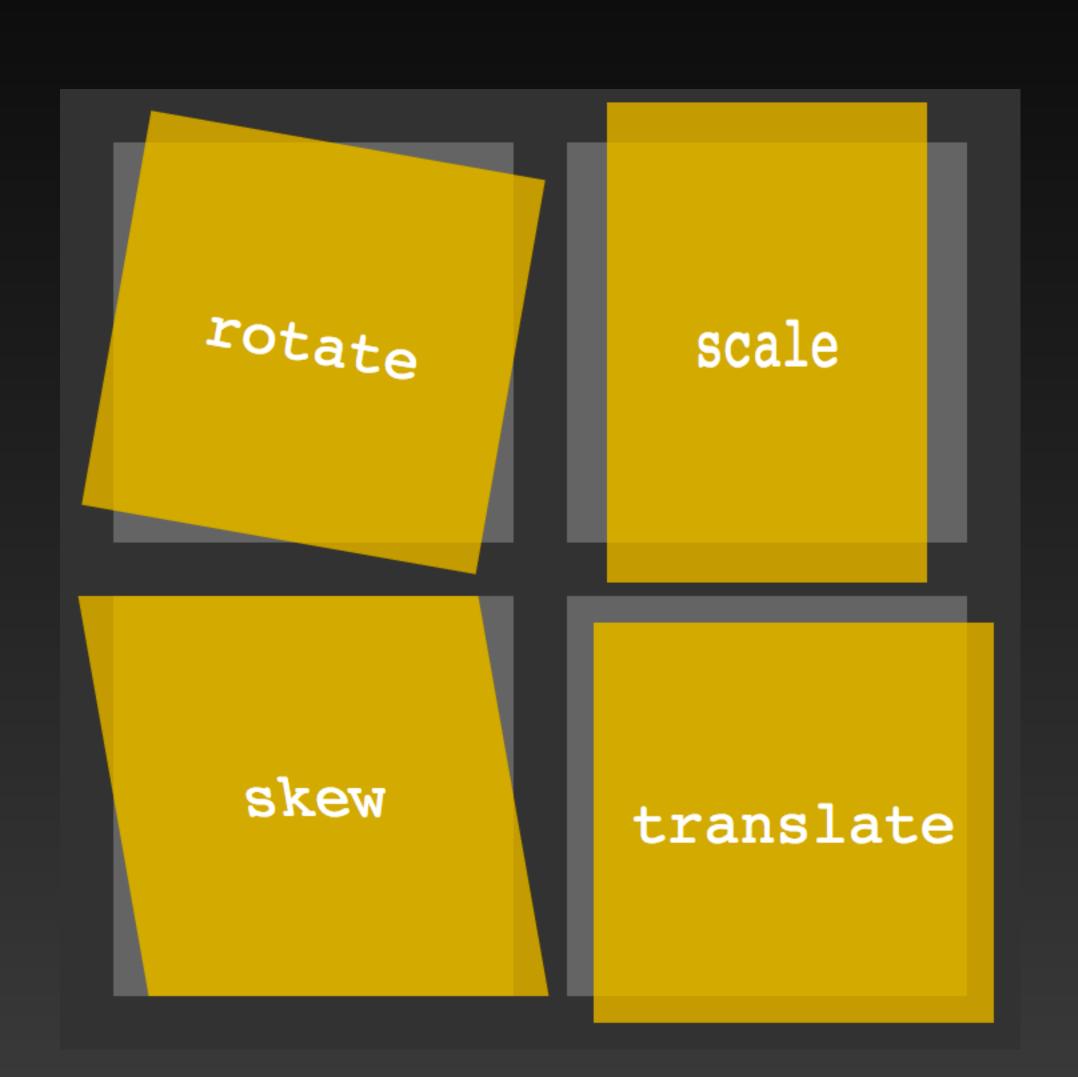
- Media Queries
- Transitions and Animations
- New Layout Types (Flexbox, CSS Grid)
- Richer Unit Types (vw, vh, rem) and calc()
- Graphics Transforms + Filters
- Font Loading
- Box Shadows, Gradients, Rounded Corners
- Enhanced Selector Types

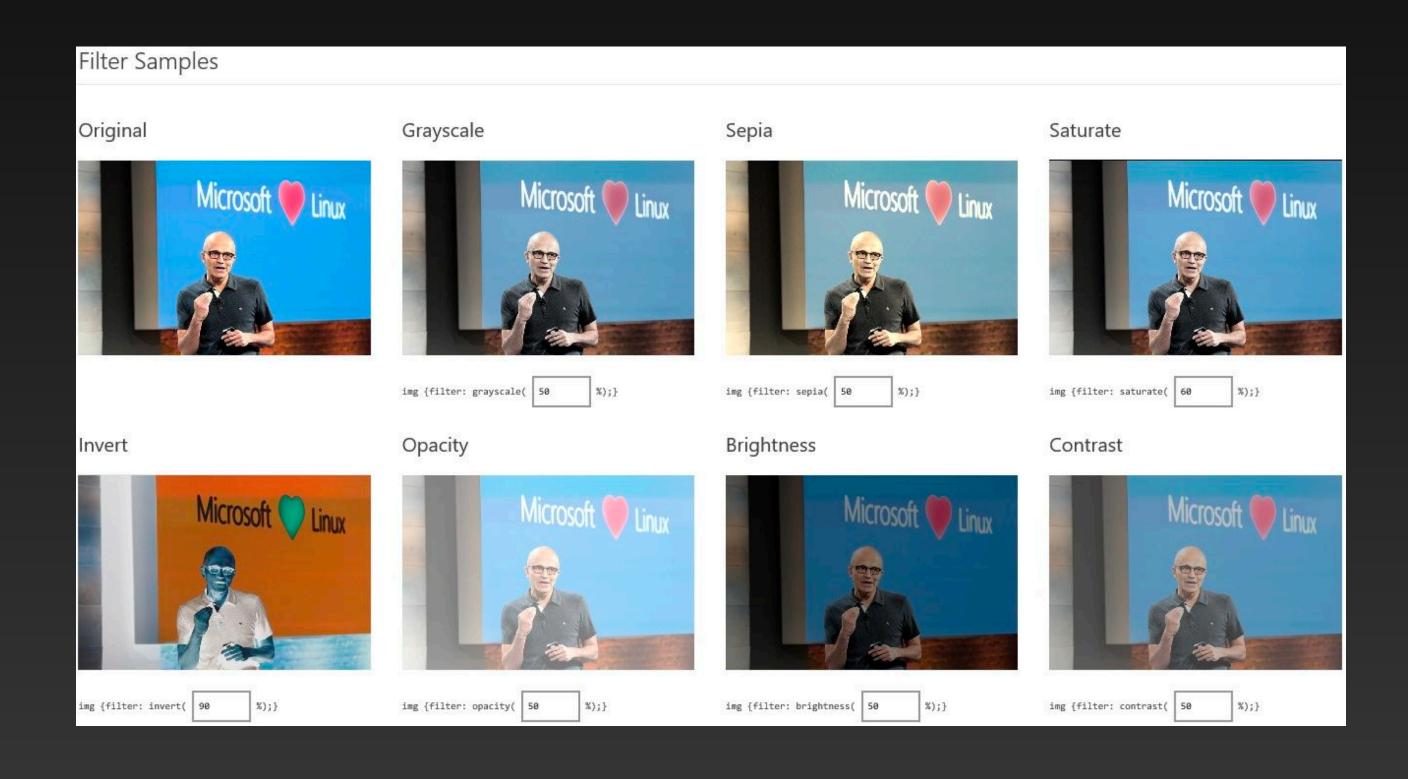
Flexbox

- Largely Constraint-Based
- Allows for significantly richer layout options



Transforms + Filters





Aside: Browser Rending



Note: Layout and Paint can be skipped based on the CSS properties changed: i.e. shadows, color, or transforms

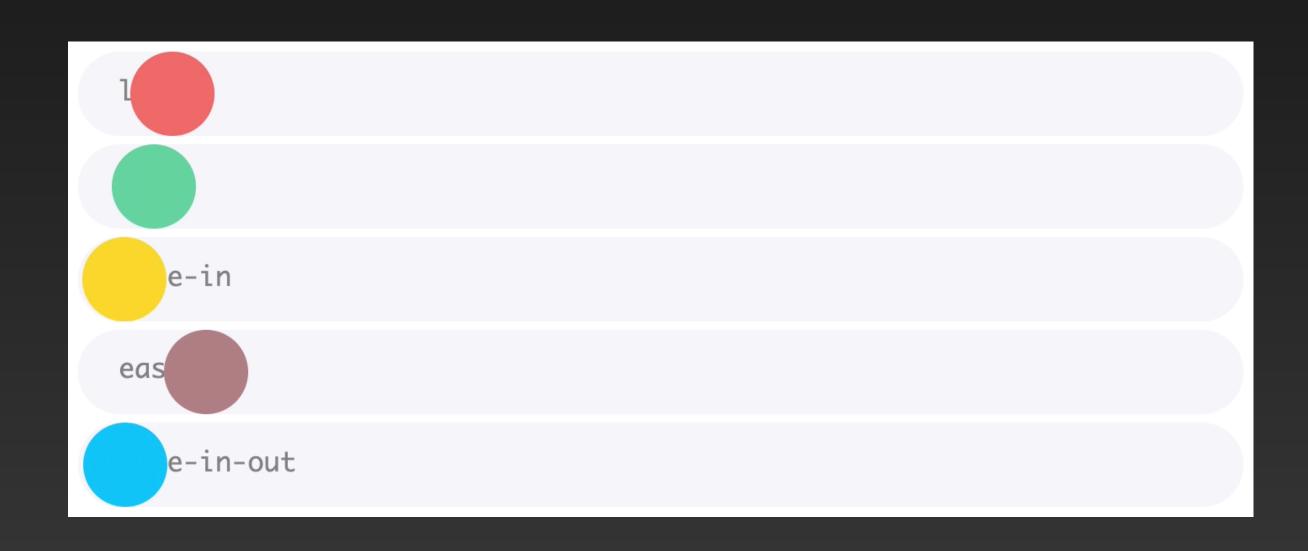
https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/performance/rendering

Animations

Provide a consistent, simplified interface for animating certain CSS properties

Transitions

```
transition: [*property] [*transition-duration]
[transition-timing-function] [transition-delay];
transition: background-color 2s ease-out 0.5s;
```



Animations Keyframes

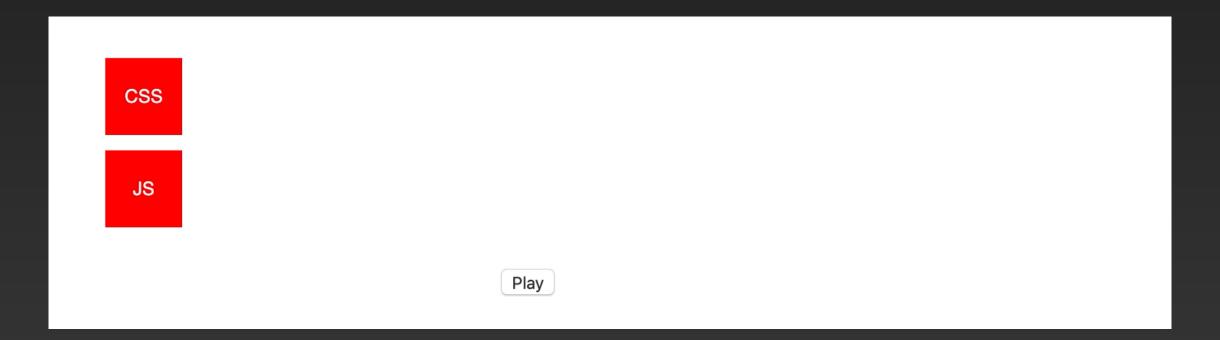
```
@keyframes bounce {
    0% {
       transform: scale(0.1);
       opacity: 0;
    }
    60% {
       transform: scale(1.2);
       opacity: 1;
    }
    100% {
       transform: scale(1);
    }
}
.ball {
    animation: bounce 2s infinite;
}
```

Animations

They in most cases aren't actually more performant than JS scripted animations!

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Performance/ CSS_JavaScript_animation_performance

Except ... if they do not cause a layout change and have their own layer, they are completely GPU Animated



https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2016/12/gpu-animation-doing-it-right/

ES6 Javascript

ES6

- Arrow Functions
- Async (Promises, Await)
- Modules
- Variable Scoping (Let, Const)
- Template Literals
- Built-in Collection Functional Tools (map, reduce, etc.)
- Sets, Map, WeakMap
- Symbols
- Classes
- Proxies (Metaprogramming)

Classes

```
function Employee() {
    this.name = '';
    this.dept = 'general';
}
function Manager() {
    Employee.call(this);
    this.reports = [];
}
Manager.prototype =
Object.create(Employee.prototype);
Manager.prototype.constructor = Manager;
```

```
class Employee {
  constructor() {
    this.name = '';
    this.dept = 'general';
  }
}

class Manager extends Employee {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.reports = [];
  }
}
```

Modules

./modules/square.js

```
export const name = 'square';
export function draw(ctx, length, x, y, color) {
  ctx.fillStyle = color;
  ctx.fillRect(x, y, length, length);
  return {
    length: length,
    X: X,
    у: у,
    color: color
... some other file
import { name, draw, reportArea, reportPerimeter } from './modules/square.js';
... Or azily import('./modules/myModule.js')
                .then((module) => {
                  // Do something with the module.
               });
```

Arrow Functions

```
function square(x) { return x * x };

var square = x => x * x;
square(7); // 49

range(1, 7).map(x => x * x); //-> [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49]
```

```
const container = document.getElementById('container');
const btn = document.createElement('button');
btn.className = 'btn red';

btn.onclick = function(event) {
  if (this.classList.contains('red')) {
    this.classList.remove('red');
    this.classList.add('blue');
  } else {
    this.classList.remove('blue');
    this.classList.add('red');
  }
};

container.appendChild(btn);
```

HIML Templates

```
<template id="template">
  <script>
    const button =
      document.getElementById('click-me');
    button.addEventListener('click', event =>
alert(event));
  </script>
  <style>
    #click-me {
      all: unset;
      background: tomato;
      border: 0;
      border-radius: 4px;
      color: white;
      font-family: Helvetica;
      font-size: 1.5rem;
      padding: .5rem 1rem;
  </style>
  <button id="click-me">Log click event</button>
</template>
```

```
const template =
document.getElementById('template');

document.body.appendChild(
   document.importNode(template.content, true)
);
```

What is React?

A Declarative, Component-Based library for building web applications

Components

```
class Button extends React.Component{
  this.state = { color: 'red' }
  handleChange = () => {
    const color = this.state.color === 'red' ? 'blue' :
'red';
    this.setState({ color });
  render()
    return (<div>
      <button
         className={`btn ${this.state.color}`}
         onClick={this.handleChange}>
      </button>
    </div>);
```

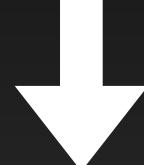
JSX

Technically syntactic sugar

Effectively allows us to write HTML templates and combine them with Javascript control flow

```
function getGreeting(user) {
   if (user) {
     return <h1>Hello, {formatName(user)}!</h1>;
   }
  return <h1>Hello, Stranger.</h1>;
}
```

```
const element = (
    <h1 className="greeting">
        Hello, world!
    </h1>
);
```



```
const element = React.createElement(
    'h1',
    {className: 'greeting'},
    'Hello, world!'
);
```

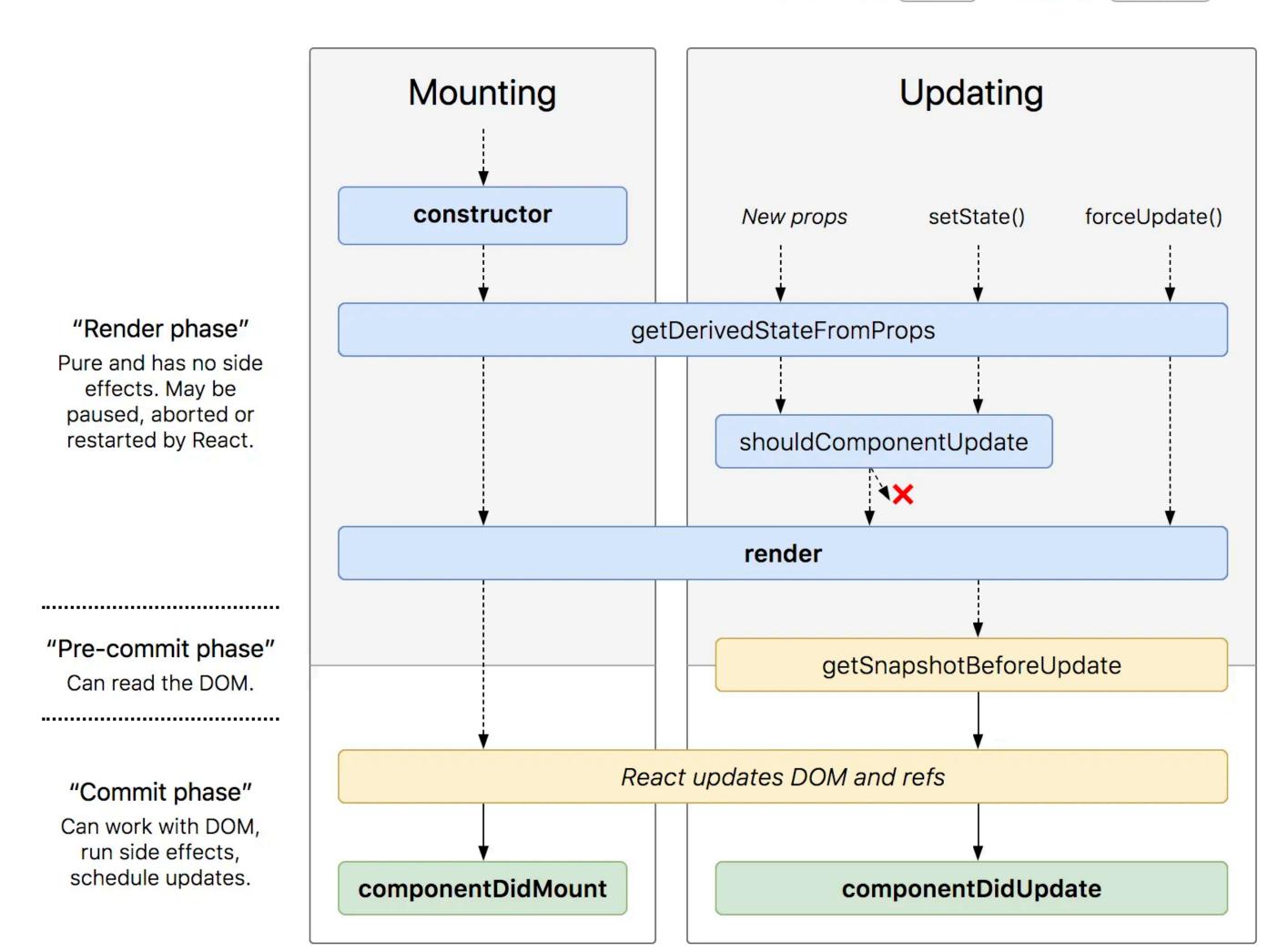
Props + State

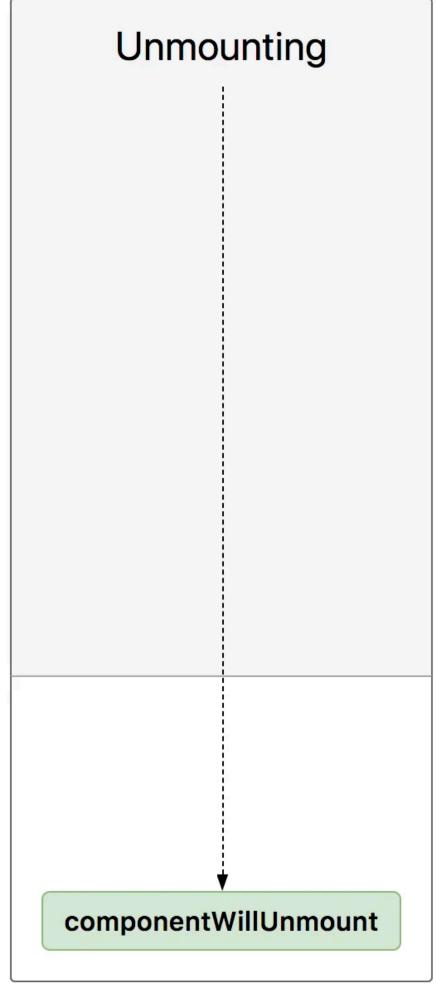
```
function Welcome(props) {
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}</h1>;
function App() {
  return (
    <div>
      <Welcome name="Sara" />
      <Welcome name="Cahal" />
      <Welcome name="Edite" />
    </div>
ReactDOM.render(
  <App />,
  document.getElementById('root')
```

```
class Button extends React.Component{
 this.state = { color: 'red' }
 handleChange = () => {
   const color = this.state.color === 'red' ? 'blue' : 'red';
   this.setState({ color });
 render() {
   return (<div>
     <but
        className={`btn ${this.state.color}`}
        onClick={this.handleChange}>
      </button>
   </div>);
```

Lifecycle

React version 16.4 \$ Language en-US \$





Reconciliation During Render

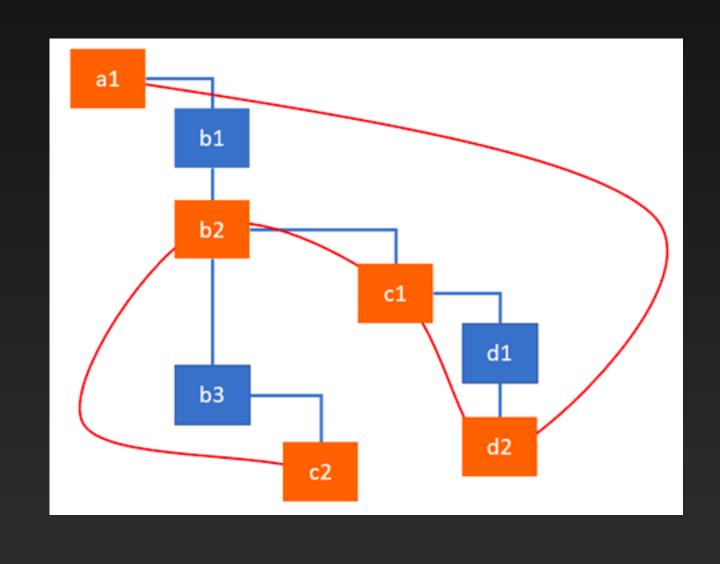
- 1. Skip to highest level setState
- 2. Look at the node if it has changed type, rebuild the entire tree
- 3. Any changes to the DOM node are recorded
- 4. The the algorithm proceeds through the children
 - 1. If the number of children are changing programmatically, in order to appropriately preserve state for the child, a key should be used to identify it

Fiber

Render Phase

Produce a new Fiber tree based on the previous one.

Run render on node + children and create "working" tree



Commit Phase

Utilize the linked list to quickly update the DOM synchronously

https://indepth.dev/inside-fiber-in-depth-overview-of-the-new-reconciliation-algorithm-in-react/

Skipping the Render

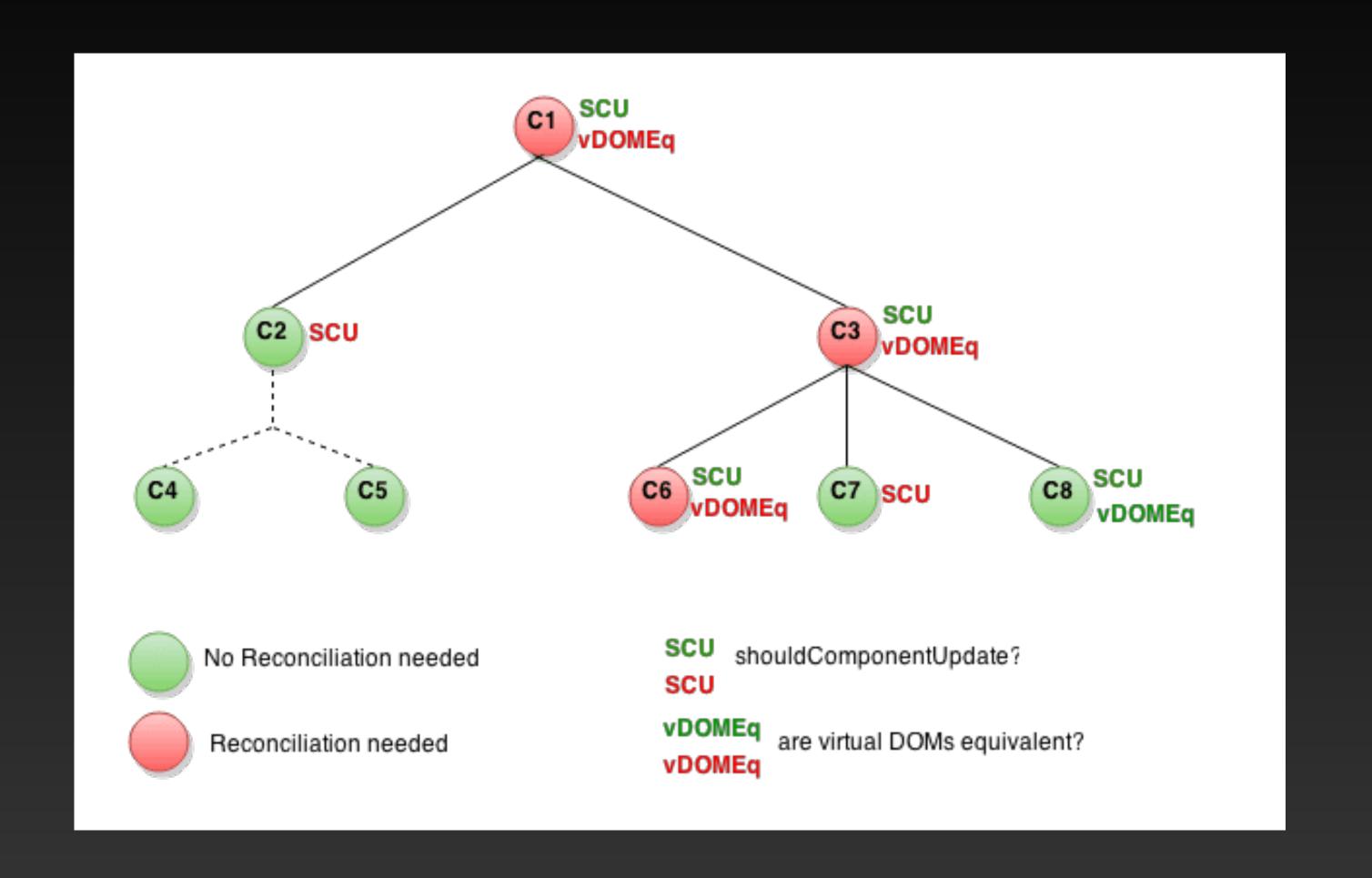
Render can still be super expensive (depending on effects, logic, etc) Ideally we want a short of a render as possible

```
shouldComponentUpdate(nextProps, nextState) {
  return true;
}
```

Ideally components should be "Pure" — only if their props or state has changed should they update

```
shouldComponentUpdate(nextProps, nextState) {
  return this.props !== nextProps || this.state !== nextState
}
```

Skipping the Render



Moving Further into Declarative Higher Order Components

A way to bind additional data and functionality to an existing component

Moving Further into Declarative

Functional Components

Simplify components even further — a component which response purely to its props (no state, no lifecycle)

```
function App() {
  const greeting = 'Hello Function Component!';
  return <Headline value={greeting} />;
}
function Headline(props) {
  return <h1>{props.value}</h1>;
}
```

Easy to shortcut rendering as well!

```
const MyComponent = React.memo(function MyComponent(props) {
  /* render using props */
});
```

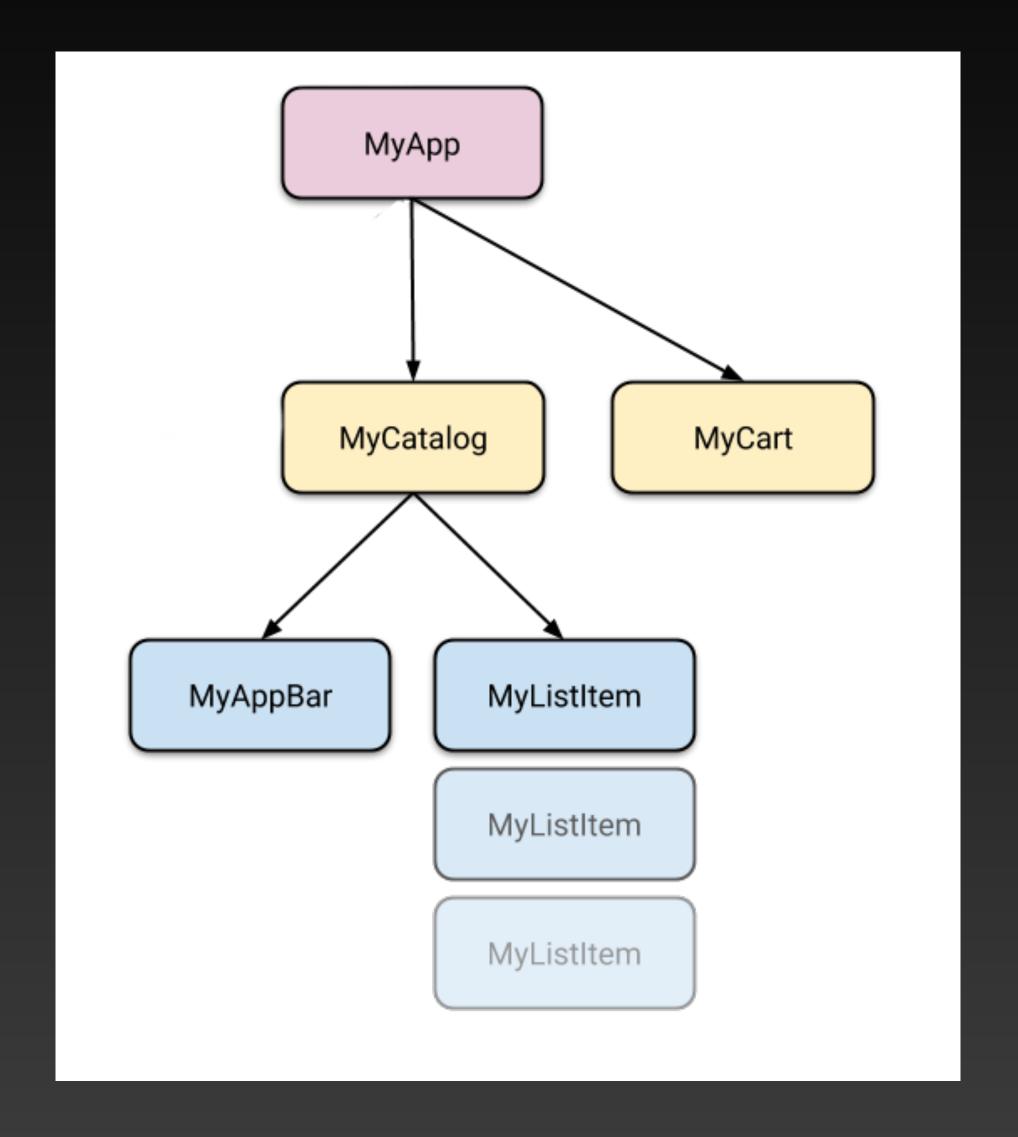
Moving Further into Declarative Hooks

Give functional components state! But still have them be as "Pure" as possible

```
function Example() {
  // Declare a new state variable, which we'll call "count"
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
 useEffect(() => {
    document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;
  }, [count]); // Only re-run the effect if count changes
  return (
   <div>
     You clicked {count} times
     <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
       Click me
     </button>
   </div>
```

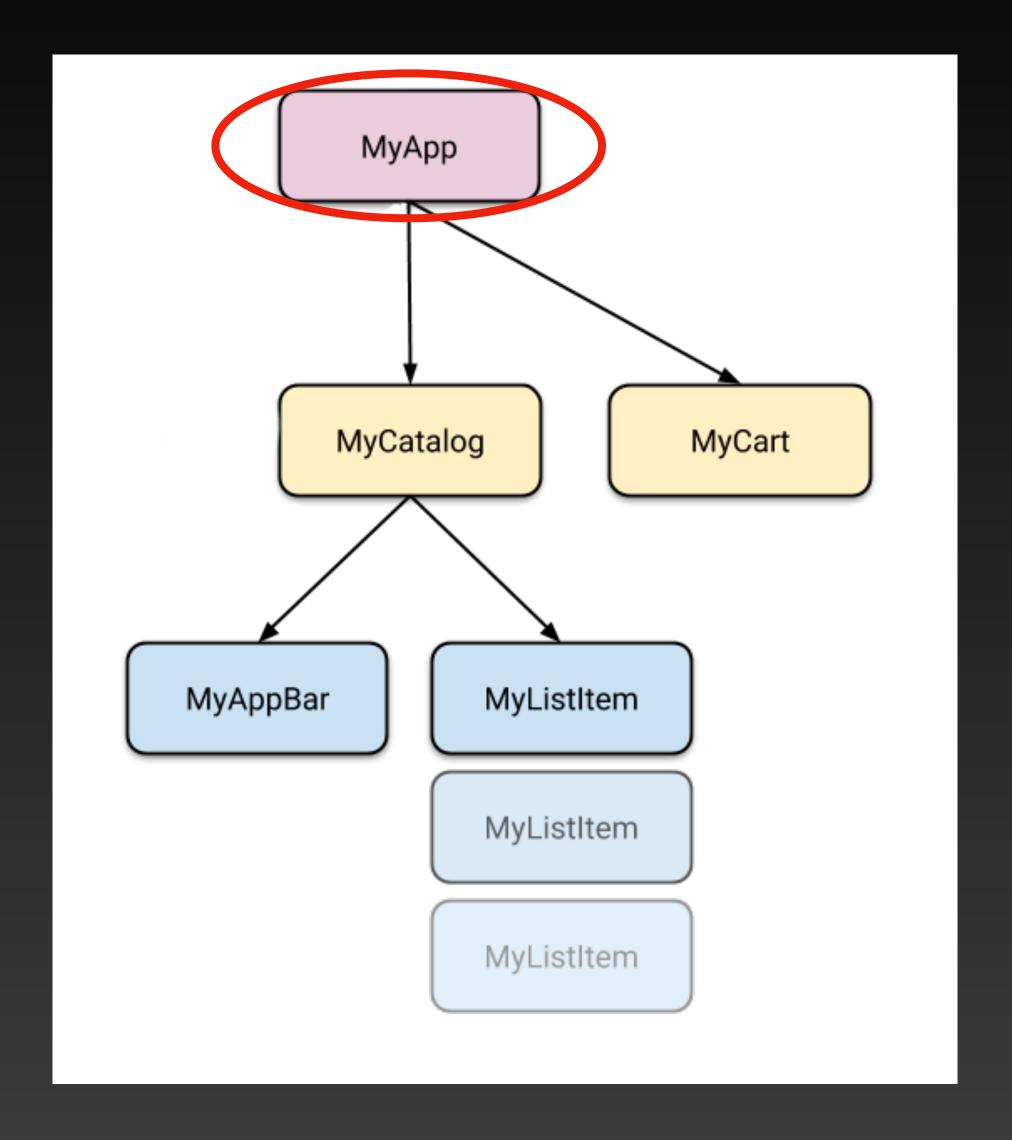
Lifting up State

Where should the state for what's in the cart go?



Lifting up State

Where should the state for what's in the cart go?

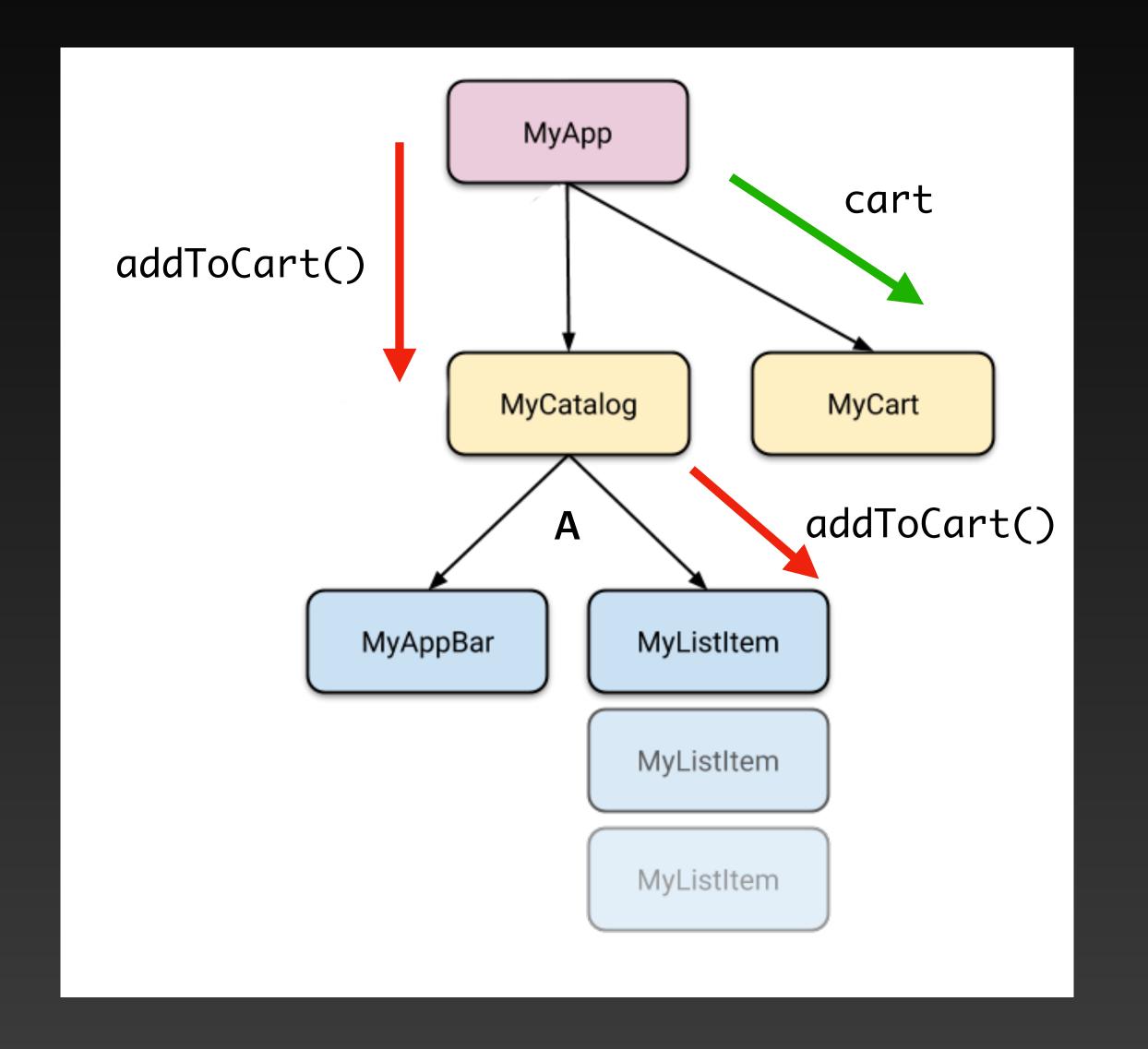


Lifting up State

Well, then how do we add things to the cart and display them using "MyCart"?

```
function MyApp() {
  const [cart, setCart] = useState([]);

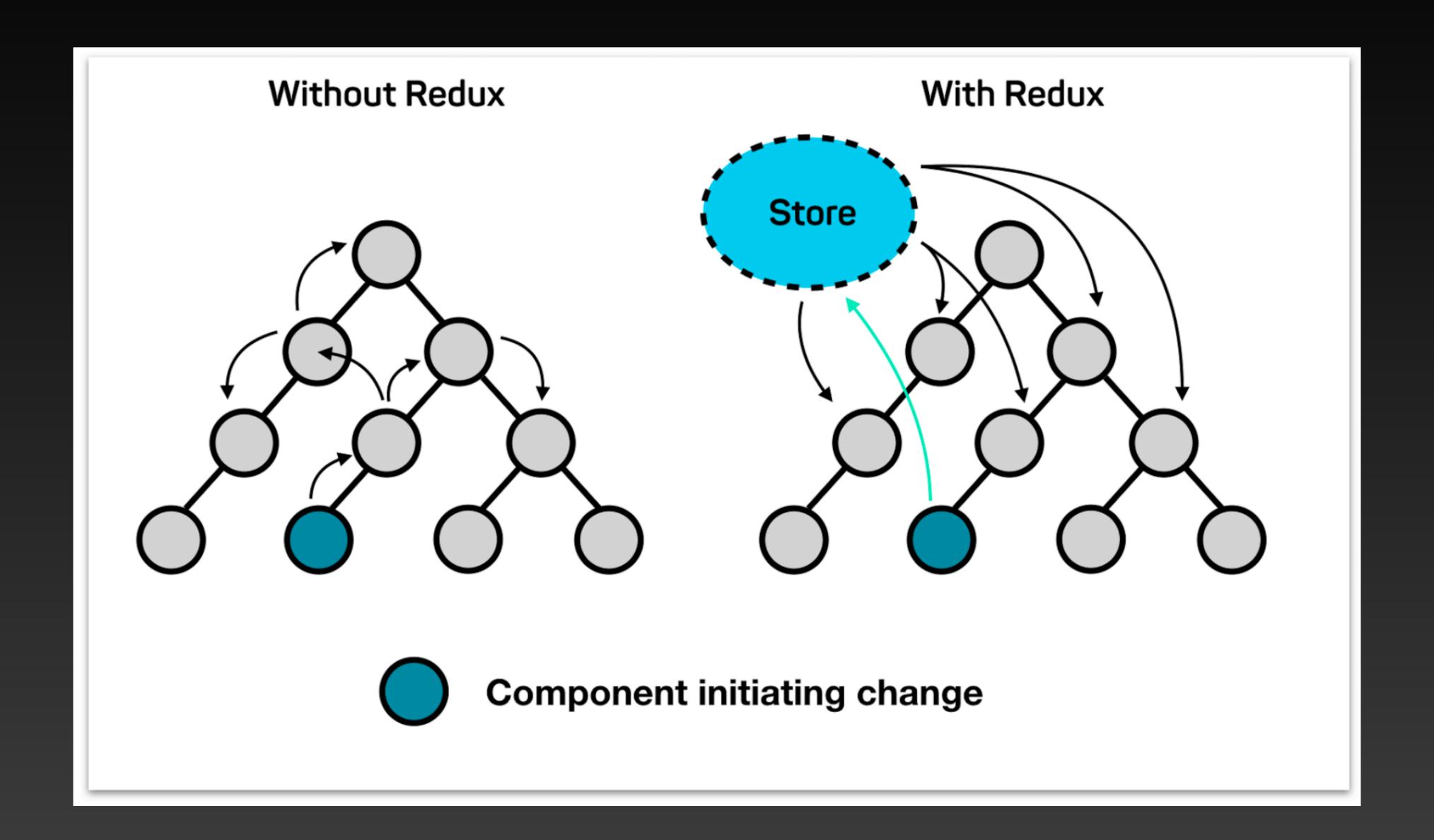
const addToCart = (item) => {
   setCart(c => [...c, item])
  }
}
```

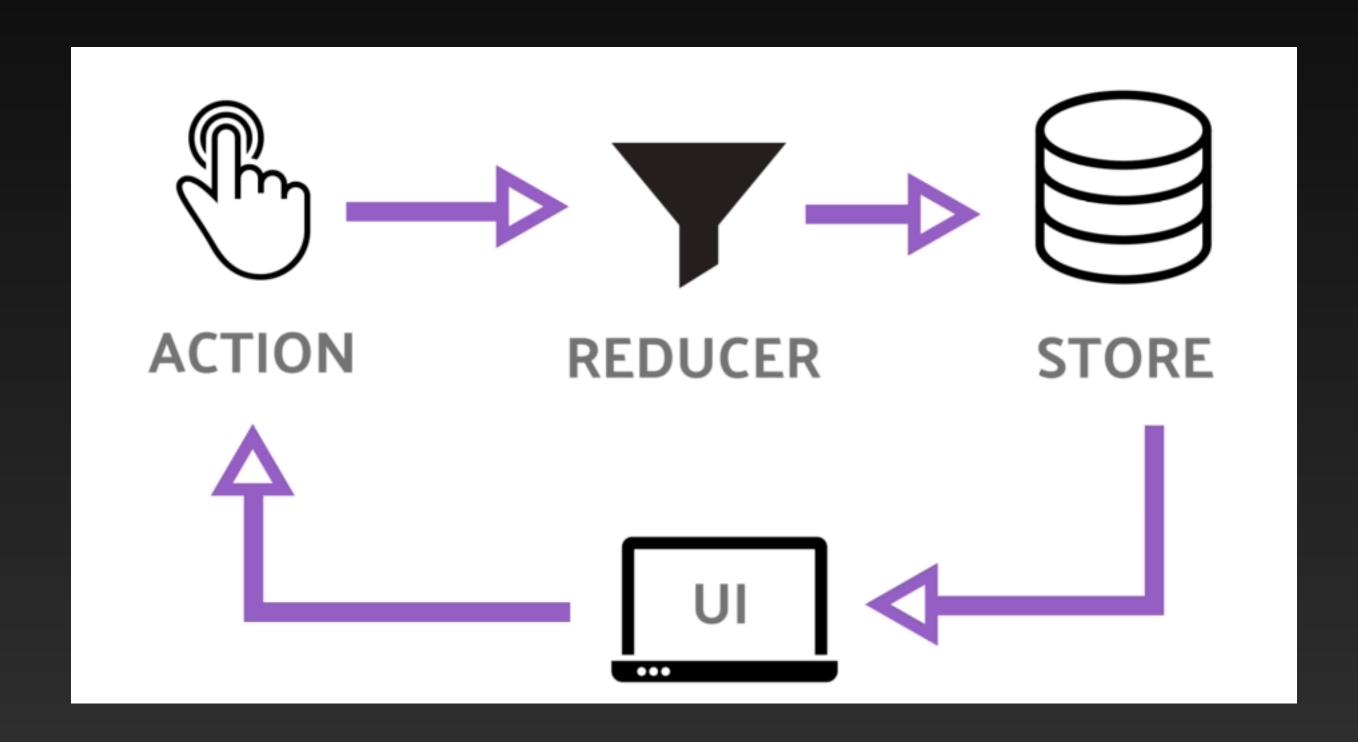


Context

```
class App extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <Toolbar theme="dark" />;
function Toolbar(props) {
 // The Toolbar component must take an extra "theme" prop
 // and pass it to the ThemedButton. This can become painful
 // if every single button in the app needs to know the theme
 // because it would have to be passed through all components.
 return (
    <div>
      <ThemedButton theme={props.theme} />
    </div>
class ThemedButton extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <Button theme={this.props.theme} />;
```

```
// Context lets us pass a value deep into the component tree
                                                                                       Context
// without explicitly threading it through every component.
// Create a context for the current theme (with "light" as the default).
const ThemeContext = React.createContext('light');
class App extends React.Component {
  render() {
    // Use a Provider to pass the current theme to the tree below.
    // Any component can read it, no matter how deep it is.
    // In this example, we're passing "dark" as the current value.
    return (
      <ThemeContext.Provider value="dark">
        <Toolbar />
      </ThemeContext.Provider>
// A component in the middle doesn't have to
                                                 class ThemedButton extends React.Component {
// pass the theme down explicitly anymore.
                                                   // Assign a contextType to read the current theme context.
                                                   // React will find the closest theme Provider above and use its value.
function Toolbar() {
                                                   // In this example, the current theme is "dark".
  return (
   <div>
                                                   static contextType = ThemeContext;
     <ThemedButton />
                                                   render() {
   </div>
                                                     return <Button theme={this.context} />;
```





```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom'
import { Provider } from 'react-redux'
import store from './store'
import App from './App'
const rootElement = document.getElementById('root')
ReactDOM.render(
  <Provider store={store}>
   <App />
 </Provider>,
  rootElement
```

```
import { connect } from 'react-redux'
import { increment, decrement, reset } from './actionCreators'
const Counter = function({counter, increment}) {
  return <div onClick={() => increment()}>
    {counter}
  </div>
const mapStateToProps = (state /*, ownProps*/) => {
  return {
    counter: state.counter
const mapDispatchToProps = { increment, decrement, reset }
export default connect(
  mapStateToProps,
  mapDispatchToProps
)(Counter)
```

Redux Hooks

```
import React, { useCallback } from 'react'
import { useDispatch, useSelector } from 'react-redux'
export const CounterComponent = () => {
  const counter = useSelector(state => state.counter)
  const dispatch = useDispatch()
  const incrementCounter = useCallback(
    () => dispatch({ type: 'increment-counter' }),
    [dispatch]
  return (
    <div>
      <span>{counter}</span>
      <button onIncrement={incrementCounter}>Increment
    </div>
```

Immutability

Props should always be read-only! — except JS lets us change them anyways.





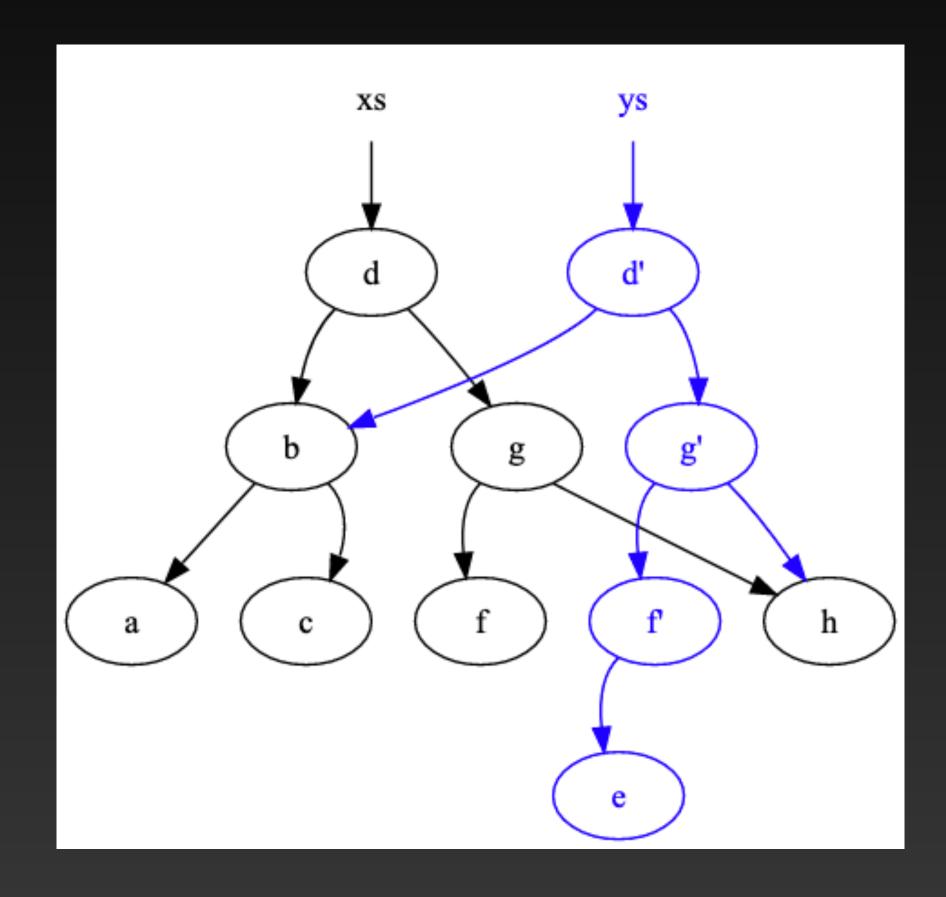
Immutability

```
let user = { name: "James Doe", location: "Lagos" }
let newUser = user
user.location = "Abia"
console.log(newUser.location) // "Abia"

let state = { name: "James Doe", location: "Lagos" }
state.location = "Abia"
setState(state);
//If Pure - Nothing_will_happen
```

Immutable.js

```
const { Map } = require("immutable");
const map1 = Map({ a: 1, b: 2, c: 3 });
const map2 = map1.set('b', 50);
map1.get('b') + " vs. " + map2.get('b'); // 2 vs. 50
map1 !== map2 //true
```



lmmer

```
import produce from "immer"
const baseState = [
        todo: "Learn typescript",
        done: true
   },
        todo: "Try immer",
        done: false
const nextState = produce(baseState, draftState => {
    draftState.push({todo: "Tweet about it"})
    draftState[1].done = true
```

```
// the new item is only added to the next state,
// base state is unmodified
expect(baseState.length).toBe(2)
expect(nextState.length).toBe(3)
// same for the changed 'done' prop
expect(baseState[1].done).toBe(false)
expect(nextState[1].done).toBe(true)
// unchanged data is structurally shared
expect(nextState[0]).toBe(baseState[0])
// changed data not (dûh)
expect(nextState[1]).not.toBe(baseState[1])
```

```
sort.svg

∨ cards

amazon.svg

    ⇔ BrandGroup.tsx

DraggableCard.tsx
PlaceDetails.tsx
ProductDetails.tsx

✓ list

    ⇔ AllOptions.tsx

⇔ Group.tsx

index.tsx
Menu.tsx
                         М
Sort.tsx
SourceDetails.tsx

    ⇔ SourceRow.tsx

Sources.tsx
SourceSummary.tsx

☆ Tutorial.tsx
```

```
<GroupContainer
 style={{
    marginBottom: subEntities.length * 7 + 10
 }}
  className="cardGroup"
>
  <DraggableCard</pre>
    project={project}
    entity={entity.id}
    style={{ zIndex: 11 }}
  >
    <EntityCard
      entity={entity}
      project={project}
      projWindow={window}
      subEntities={subEntities}
    />
  </DraggableCard>
  {subEntities.map((child, idx) => (
    < Child Entity
      key={child.id}
      style={{ top: idx * 6 - 4, left: idx * 3 + 3, zIndex: 10 - idx }}
    />
  ))}
</GroupContainer>
```



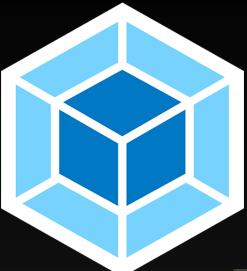
Typescript

```
function greeter(person: string) {
    return "Hello, " + person;
let user = [0, 1, 2];
document.body.textContent = greeter(user);
          tsc
                       error TS2345: Argument of type 'number[]' is not
                          assignable to parameter of type 'string'.
     greeter.js
```

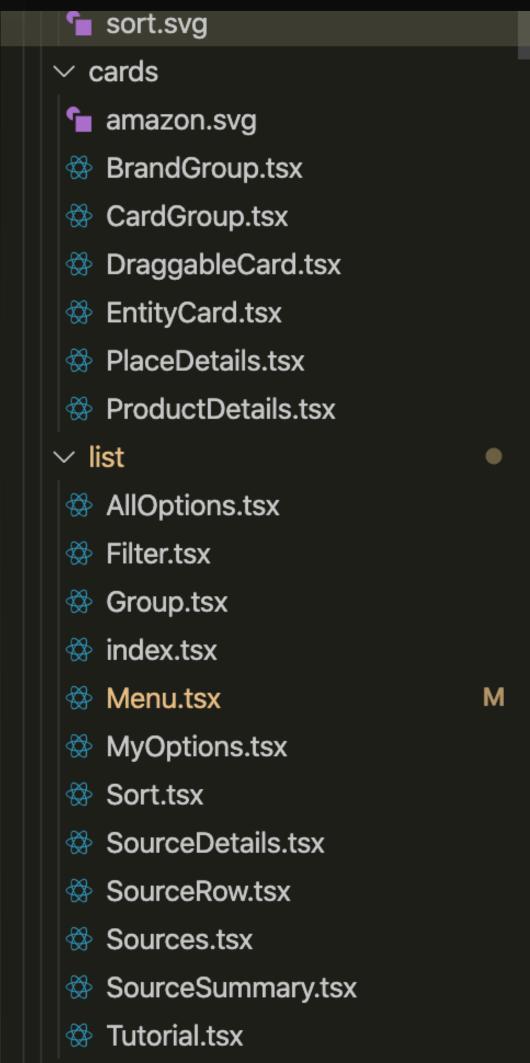
```
Interest to the second string of the second st
```

```
enum AuthenticationMethod {
  FACEBOOOK = 'facebook',
  EMAIL = 'email',
 PHONE = 'phone'
interface UserProps extends DefaultProps {
 name: string
 nickname: string
  authenticationMethod: AuthenticationMethod
  likesCount: number
interface State {
 isModalVisible: boolean
class User extends React.PureComponent(UserProps, State) {
```

```
import * as React from 'react';
     interface IProps {
       title: string;
       status: boolean;
     export default class Item extends React.Component<IProps> {
       render() {
         return (
           <div>
             <h2>{this.props.}</h2>
10
           </div>
                             children?
12
         );
                             status
                                                          (property) status: boolean ()
13
                             🗭 title
14
15
```

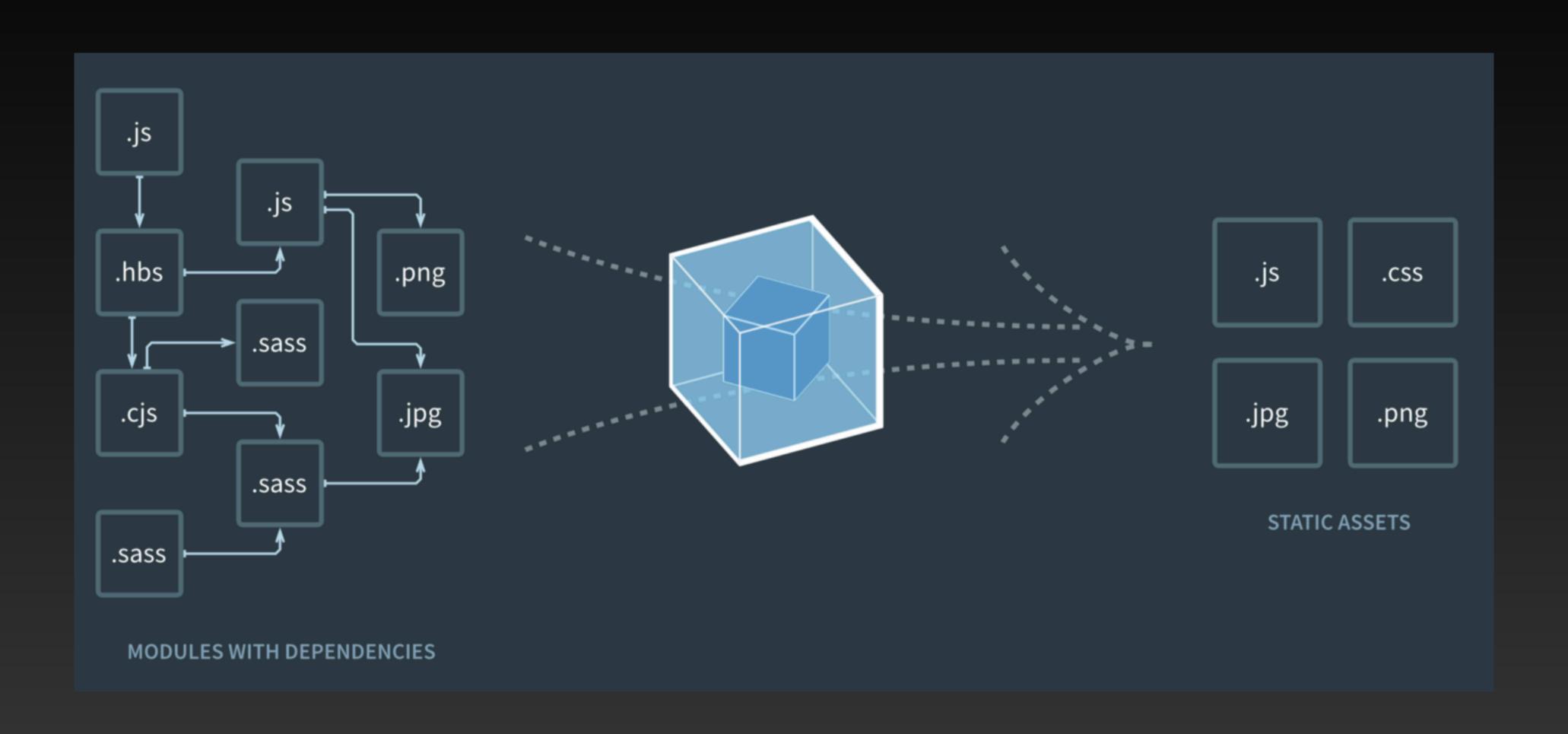


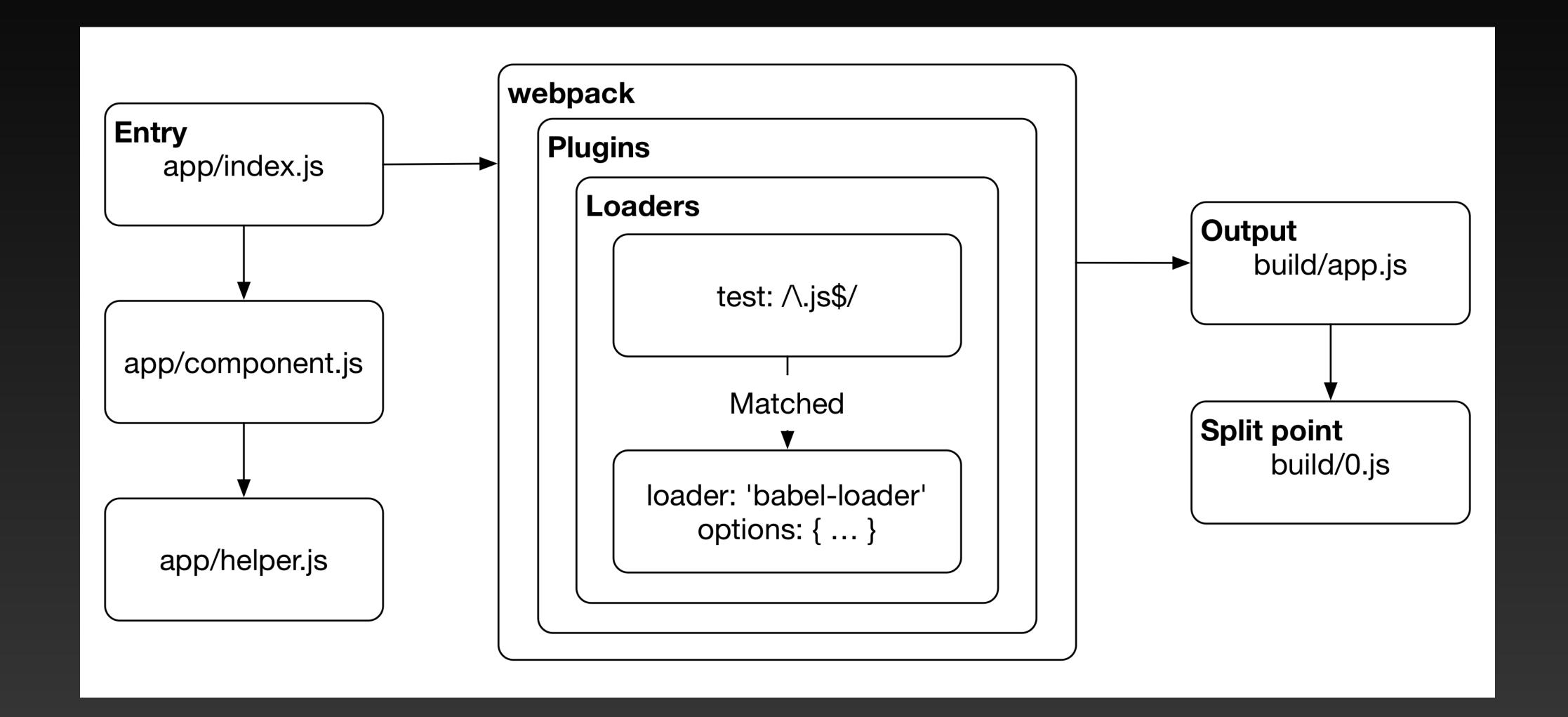
Webpack



```
<script type="module" src="Sort.js"></script>
<script type="module" src="Filter.js"></script>
<script type="module" src="Group.js"></script>
```

It's a Bundler





```
const webpack = require("webpack");
module.exports = {
  // Where to start bundling
  entry: {
    app: "./entry.js",
 },
  // Where to output
  output: {
   // Output to the same directory
    path: __dirname,
   // Capture name from the entry using a pattern
    filename: "[name].js",
  },
  // How to resolve encountered imports
  module: {
    rules: [
        test: /\.css$/,
       use: ["style-loader", "css-loader"],
     },
        test: /\.js$/,
       use: "babel-loader",
        exclude: /node_modules/,
```

Configuration

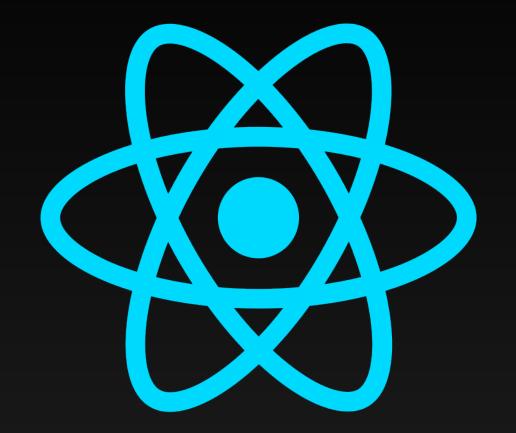
Additional Features

```
// What extra processing to perform
plugins: [
  new webpack.DefinePlugin({ ... }),
],

// Adjust module resolution algorithm
resolve: {
  alias: { ... },
},
```

Tool	Advantages	Gotchas	Ideal project
Browserify	Simplicity	Development is driven from community plugins only	Small project or prototype
Webpack	Flexible Configuration and Code Splitting	Config Readability	Medium-Large Web projects
Rollup.js	Bundling for Shareable Libraries	Modules bundling is already built into browsers	Library or Plugin
Gulp	Task Runner	Companion tool for a module bundler	Project in need of extra scripting
npm	Built in to most JavaScript projects	Manual set up	Works with most projects
Parcel	No config needed	Less documentation available	Medium-Large Web projects
Microbundle	Small footprint	Less documentation available	Size conscious Library or Plugin

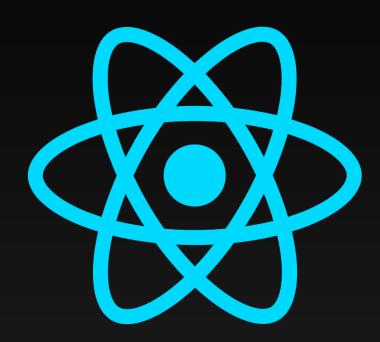




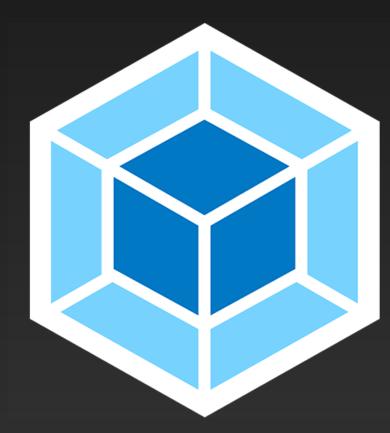












Bootstrap

Build responsive, mobile-first projects on the web with the world's most popular front-end component library.

Bootstrap is an open source toolkit for developing with HTML, CSS, and JS. Quickly prototype your ideas or build your entire app with our Sass variables and mixins, responsive grid system, extensive prebuilt components, and powerful plugins built on jQuery.

Get started

Download

Currently v4.4.1



modules/bootstrap/...



- Repository for javascript packages
- Simple command line for adding packages to a project
- Provides a consistent language for libraries to make themselves available to others
- Tracks the list of dependencies for a module along with the version
- Provides a way to execute package binaries

```
"name": "package",
"version": "1.0.0",
"description": "article",
"main": "index.js",
"author": "mrstalon",
"license": "ISC",
"dependencies": {
  "vue": "^2.5.13",
  "vue-material": "^1.0.0-beta-7",
  "vuex": "^3.0.1"
```





